



# The Antiquary.



FEBRUARY, 1893.

## Notes of the Month.

THE extreme archaeological importance of the investigations connected with Pile-Structures or Lake-Dwellings in England induces us to give the first place this month to Dr. Robert Munro's communication, rather than to consign it to the small print correspondence. It is hardly necessary to say that this Edinburgh savant is *facile princeps* in his subject. "In the last number of the *Antiquary* Mr. Walter Money calls my attention to the fact that what he believes 'were veritable Lake or Pile dwellings were discovered' a few years ago in the vicinity of Newbury. Had Mr. Money perused my recent work on *The Lake-Dwellings of Europe*, he would have seen that the discoveries in question have not escaped my attention. In the portion of that work dealing with Lake-Dwellings in England there is a sub-section, entitled 'Lake-Dwellings in Berks, etc.' (pp. 467, 468), in which, not only the more recent information gathered by Mr. Money himself in regard to the existence of piles and wood-work in Cold Ash Common (which I presume are the remains he refers to), and published in the *Transactions of the Newbury District Field Club*, are recorded, but also the earlier observations by the late Dr. S. Palmer on the same archaeological remains, and reported to the Wiltshire Archaeological Society as early as 1869. But this does not in the least diminish my gratitude, and that of your readers, to Mr. Money for directing attention to the subject; and, indeed, it is a

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method of disclosing information too seldom resorted to by local observers. More especially is this true in regard to Lake-Dwellings, because their remains are generally buried in peat-bogs, and altogether inaccessible, except under accidental circumstances, or when some casual excavations are made in the interests of agriculture, etc. When evidences of their existence turn up, such as piles, worked beams, industrial relics, etc., they very rarely come directly under the notice of persons qualified to recognise their significance. Now, however, that the subject is attracting an unusual amount of attention, I would take this opportunity of soliciting information from any of your readers who may happen to hear of discoveries suggestive of the former existence of Lake-Dwellings; also, references to any published notices of such remains in old or obscure books not already included in my *Bibliography of Lake-Dwelling Researches of Europe*."



The question of the destructive over-restitution (termed by the authorities "needful reparation") of Lichfield Cathedral has created on small stir in that city and diocese. In addition to much about it in the local papers, there has been considerable and stringent correspondence in the *Birmingham Daily Gazette* and in the *Church Times*. A good deal of hard hitting has been exchanged, but the honour of using the choicest language certainly rests with a champion of the Dean and Chapter. Mr. J. Bagnall, of Water Orton, pens the following chaste sentence: "All this slobbering over venerable ugliness is simply ridiculous." The most encouraging feature of the agitation is the undoubted extent of local feeling that has been aroused adverse to much of the Chapter's plan. We shall be much surprised—and we seldom indulge in a prophecy—if the project for the new roofs is not now quickly dropped.



For the present, our only further reference to the question will be to state what has been done by the Society of Antiquaries since they received Dean Luckock's curt note of contradiction. At the meeting held at Burlington House on January 12, it was proposed

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by Sir John Evans, K.C.B., seconded by Sir J. C. Robinson, and carried unanimously, "That having regard to the fact that the window in the north transept of the Cathedral Church of Lichfield, which has been destroyed, was one of the most considerable and conspicuous of Bishop Hacket's works, and also the fact, as stated in Mr. Pearson's report issued by the Dean and Chapter, that it is proposed to lay out £5,000 on rebuilding the roofs, put on the church by Bishop Hacket, though it would seem that the timbers are in sound and good condition, and that it is only the slate covering that is out of repair, the Society of Antiquaries fails to see on what grounds the Dean of Lichfield answers 'that there is scarcely any approximation to truth in either' of the statements contained in the resolution passed at the meeting of the Society held on December 1, and this meeting adheres to the opinion the Society has already expressed." Dean Luckock made a great point, in his communications to the press, of the Society of Antiquaries having rudely and in ignorance passed their first resolution. But, on this occasion, Mr. J. Oldrid Scott was present, and stated his views both on the lancets and the roof, with the result that not a single hand was held up against the reaffirming condemnatory resolution of the Society, not even the hand of Mr. Scott himself! The *Antiquary* looks back with satisfaction to the fact that it was in these columns (November, 1892) that adverse criticism on the Lichfield scheme first appeared, but a good deal too much has been made of its supposed or real influence. It is the printed appeal issued by the Dean and Chapter in October that insures their own conviction. The editor of the *Antiquary* was not even present at Burlington House on either December 1 or January 12.

Our Oxford correspondent writes that, with regard to the question of the restoration of the steeple of St. Mary-the-Virgin, Oxford, he believes that the architect, Mr. Thomas G. Jackson, A.R.A., is in the right. Mr. Jackson's report in the *Oxford University Gazette* of December 6, seems to be a well-balanced and carefully reasoned statement, but for the present we suspend our judgment, owing to other communications that have

reached us. This month we give Mr. Jackson's contentions before any controversy arose. As to the arrangement of the groups of pinnacles, the two sketches that are given in the *Gazette* of the steeple in 1675, and as it was restored in 1856, show how thoroughly their plan had been changed before Mr. Jackson undertook their treatment.

As to the old statues, it was impossible and dangerous to leave the steeple as a ruin; and if that is admitted, the removal of their remains (sorely as it is to be regretted), unless they were to become shapeless eyresores, became a necessary corollary of the other new work. This is Mr. Jackson's argument in the *Gazette*, and it seems sound. "Perhaps the most serious part of the matter is the question of the statues. There are twelve statues, cut out of monoliths and set with the bed of the stone upright. There is enough left of the original work to show that they were extremely fine examples of English sculpture in the early part of the fourteenth century, and they have in a remarkable degree that decorative character which unites them to the building they adorn. They have been extensively repaired; all of them have new heads, or, at the least, new faces and new hands, and the trunks are pieced with new stone, or in some cases modelled up in cement where the nature of the case admitted. The repairs have been very ingeniously done, and the heads are good. They were carved, I believe, by the late Mr. Phillip. Though largely patched and renewed, so much of the original statues remains that it would be most desirable to retain them if possible, and it is with the greatest reluctance that I have come to the conclusion that it is not possible to do so. Parts of the figures have, as you are aware, actually fallen not long ago, and the hands and heads of some of the others came away when touched during my examination."

It is with sorrow that we chronicle the death of Professor Westwood, which took place at Oxford, on January 2, in the 87th year of his age. His were singular tastes to be found in such long-continued juxtaposition. It is in connection with entomology that his fame will be chiefly perpetuated; he has

passed away, as has been well remarked in the *Athenaeum*, "the honoured Nestor of the science." But antiquaries owe him a great debt of gratitude in connection with his remarkable abilities in illustrating and expounding the beauties of paleographic art, and in discoursing on early sculptured stones. His two great works in this direction are *Paleographa Sacra Pictoria* and *Lapidarium Wallie*. Only last year he contributed on this latter subject to the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.



It is a pleasure to learn in a letter from the Vicar, printed in this issue, that the use of the stucco or cement on the church of St. Mary, Redcliffe, to replace perishing mouldings, has only been applied to the Caen stone of recent restoration. Neither the correspondents who contributed the information, nor the editor who was responsible for its insertion, have the faintest wish to apply the words "dishonest" or "dishonourable" to a gentleman like Sir Arthur Blomfield; but it did seem to us that "dishonest work" and "dishonourable method" were not too strong terms to apply to proceedings that were intended to deceive, that is, to make folk believe that to be stone which was in reality only stucco. If, however, the terms give pain to the Vicar of St. Mary, Redcliffe, whom we are sure has at heart the best interests of the noble fabric committed to his care, it is a pleasure to withdraw them. We cannot, however, regret the opportunity that was afforded of uttering an indignant protest against the use by good architects of a fraudulent material. The use of this cement, warranted to imitate any stone, is certainly not confined to comparatively modern work. When the Eleanor Cross at Waltham was recently restored, the architect was in vain besought by those who ought to have known better to use Tarbary's Metallic Cement instead of honest English stone, and testimonials from "restoring" architects of high position were produced in its favour. It is suggested that as tradesmen are prohibited from selling margarine unless duly labelled, lest it should be taken for butter, so architects should be prohibited exposing cement as if it were stone, unless the fact is adver-

tised on a brass plate prominently attached to the fabric where it is used!



With reference to the mediæval embroidery at Hardwick Hall, and instances of the Deity holding a soul in a napkin, Mr. J. Romilly Allen writes to say that the twelfth-century slab at Ely ought not to be included. The figure in this case is clearly not the Deity, but St. Michael, as is proved by the inscription and by the wings.



Mr. R. E. Davis, of Kingsland, Shrewsbury, sends us a yet more astonishing instance of the retention of a benefice for an exceptionally long period by father and son, which puts the cases cited in January in the background. This remarkable case, which exceeded a century, and is probably unequalled, relates to Worfield, near Bridgnorth, in the county of Shropshire and diocese of Lichfield. Humphrey Barney (born 1532, died 1618) was inducted to the vicarage of Worfield on April 20, 1562. His son, Francis Barney, was inducted to the same vicarage on October 18, 1617. He died April 21, 1670, aged 88. The two thus held the benefice for 108 years.



Rev. Dr. Cox, in vol. iv. of *Derbyshire Churches*, gives the Staveley instance of two Gisbornes, father and son, holding the living for 105 years; but at present the "record" case is Worfield.



With regard to these remarkable instances of longevity, and of father and son retaining an office for a period closely bordering upon a century, it is now possible to chronicle something of a like character, but infinitely more wonderful! Commenting upon the recent death of Captain Every, of Egginton Hall, the *Derbyshire Advertiser* assures us that "the deceased gentleman was born in 1860, and he married in 1884 Miss Leila Box, daughter of the Rev. Henry Adderley Box, of Parker's Well, Devonshire; but she died in 1989, leaving him with one son, born in 1886, who now becomes heir to the baronetcy!" This personal connection of Captain Every with the time of Edward I. and with

a possible Edward XII. in the coming century is of special interest to chronologists!

We have received the following interesting communication from Mr. J. Lewis Andre, F.S.A.: "The town of Horsham, Sussex, possesses a relic of past times which is almost unique; for in the centre of the open space called the Carfax the massive iron ring remains to which bulls were fastened to be baited, a practice which was in vogue until the year 1814. At the present time, in consequence of the increased population, the turf which covered the Carfax had become rough and disreputable-looking. To remedy this eyesore, the local authorities have recently removed the grass and covered the entire space with broken flints, which has had the result of almost entirely burying the ring, so that it can only be found with difficulty. The only other example I have heard of is said to be at Brading, in the Isle of Wight, and it seems a pity that the Horsham one should perish, as it soon will under present circumstances."

We congratulate the northern kingdom on having regained the belt of James IV.'s state sword, to be replaced among the other regalia after a period of separation extending to two hundred and forty years. Acting on the suggestion of the Society of Antiquaries, the Rev. S. O. Baker, Vicar of Muchelney, generously restored this interesting relic, for long a cherished heir-loom in his family, to the Queen's Remembrancer. The belt has had a remarkable and chequered succession of adventures. Originally the gift of Pope Julius II. to James IV., it narrowly escaped being captured by the Cromwellians on the fall of the Castle of Dunnottar. The resource of a Scottish matron, one Mrs. Granger, prevented its capture, and for greater safety it was buried under the church-floor at Kinneff. At the restoration (when the said Mrs. Granger earned a reward of 2,000 marks) it was again brought to light. Ogilvy is supposed to have retained the sword-belt, and long after his death it was discovered in the wall of the house of Barras. Since its second resurrection it has remained in the possession of the family, and in course of time was handed down to the present

representative, Rev. Samuel Ogilvy Baker. May Mr. Baker's unselfish conduct serve as a guide for other antiquaries!

A sensible suggestion is mooted by Mr. Edw. Owen in the *Oswestry and Border Counties Advertiser* with respect to the proposed publication of the records of the Corporation of Montgomery. Mr. Owen would have the Corporation undertake this work itself, and certainly no individual nor society would be better fitted for a task, which should specially appeal to local sentiment. To set before the Welsh public, emphatically patriotic, "the record of the gradual growth or decay, the small changes and chances of municipal life that lie between the Welsh Corporations of six hundred years ago and those of to-day" would add an important chapter to the history of Wales.

It is to be hoped that an effort will be made to print the records of Hereford, recently brought under notice by the issue of the last Report of the Historical Documents Commission. Though the carelessness of later custodians has caused several volumes—notably all those referring to the Civil War—to be lost, the forethought of the original caretakers in preserving the documents in sheepskin sacks has been the means of retaining for posterity a considerable store of information of no mean value and interest.

In a remarkable series of articles appearing in the *Edinburgh Evening Dispatch* during November and December last a complete exposure has been made—and none too soon—of a nefarious system of forgery. Letters of Burns, Scott, and other celebrities, military documents of the seventeenth century, bearing signatures of Cromwell and Montrose, and a great variety of other MSS. of no small literary and historical pretension have for some time back been systematically foisted upon the market. There was an alarming profusion of these things, but loud whispers of doubt had got wind and suspicion was in the air. Now, however, suspicion has become certainty, the spurious nature of much of the base currency has been publicly laid bare, and

what is alleged to have been the principal mint has been no less publicly and pluckily challenged. It is due to the specialists in Burns to say that their zeal for the national bard of Scotland has been largely instrumental in exposing the fraud which was ascribing to him a quite phenomenal correspondence, and the perpetration of some bad grammar and worse verse.



The discussion began in an Ayrshire newspaper, in which had appeared a previously unprinted letter alleged to be from the quill of the great Ayrshire poet. This letter was strongly called in question, but, after a heated controversy, in which the holder of the letter, a chemist in Edinburgh, refused to submit it to the test of skilled examination by British Museum authorities, the editor closed the correspondence in terms which indicated his dissent from the views of the challengers. In course of this hot debate the chemist cited as corroboration of the authenticity of his suspected letter large extracts from two unpublished poems of Burns, the MSS. of which were in his hands also. He was rash to do so: he was supplying the feathers that were to wing his critics' fiercest shafts! Soon the *Dispatch* took up the whole question in right good earnest. Public attention was drawn to the existence of forgeries, and to the problem of their manufacture. Once the subject was fairly opened, fact after fact leaped to light in confirmation of the *Dispatch's* statements. The vaunted unpublished poems of Burns were found to exist in print, and it was triumphantly demonstrated that they were not by Burns at all; so that the chemist's trump argument went to pieces. For ten days the *Dispatch*, with its evening by evening studies in the modern antique, gave its readers a first-rate literary sensation, the net result of which is not only a demonstration of certain forgeries, but an *apparatus criticus* for detecting others. There are amusing points in the exposure, such as the shrewd judgment of a well-known antiquary that a (bogus) Solemn League and Covenant submitted to him for examination was, as he caustically put it, "written yesterday"; but the most romantic incident is the chemist's wonderful story about a cabinet with a secret drawer,

from which ancient manuscripts emerged in a manner little short of miraculous. But amongst these delights we may not linger. The outstanding feature of the exposure is its convincing thoroughness. A few well-selected facsimiles add greatly to the force, as well as the attractiveness, of the argument. Amongst other things, they enable anyone to apply the *comparatio literarum* for himself. They prove that the pen of the forger, fairly good imitator of the hand of Burns though he be, is easily distinguishable when the work is scrutinized by a suspicious eye, and this in spite of the sundry small deceits in old paper and doctored inks and washes with which a superficial look of antiquity has been given.



In most of the great literary forgeries of the past the lust of fame has been the inspiring cause, but in the present case there seems strong reason to believe that the motive was purely mercenary. There has been a very large quantity of these pseudo-manuscripts manufactured. Many of them were turned to cash through the undignified medium of pawn-offices. Hundreds, if not thousands, have been sold to purchasers in every quarter of the globe. Collectors of all kinds and calibres have been duped. No previous forgery has had such far extended ramifications. It seems to have been through the pawn-offices that detection came, for a close examination of the dockets on certain pledged bundles of documents showed a singular similarity between the mode of writing certain test words and letters on the dockets, and the writing of the same words and letters when found in the manuscripts themselves. By such means as these a skilful effort has been made to strike and follow the forger's trail.



Detailed criticism on the subject or the expression of any opinion would at present be out of place, as discussion has been muzzled by the High Court of Justiciary, the supreme criminal tribunal in Scotland, before which, probably ere these lines are read, the alleged artist-in-imitations and manufacturer of many of the manuscripts is to appear for trial. There is, however, no need for reserve in repeating that the existence of wide-spread

forges has been abundantly proved, that already large numbers of recent manuscript purchases have been re-examined and condemned, and that it is to be expected that, once the trial is over, the *Dispatch* will be to the fore with further revelations. The articles are possibly to be revised and re-issued in pamphlet shape. We trust this will be done, and when it is being done we think the investigation, so far as regards the actual penmanship hitherto mainly devoted to the Burns forgeries, should be extended to the seventeenth and eighteenth century concoctions as well. To that end there should be further facsimiles, and the editorial microscope should be turned upon the literal peculiarities of these bogus-antique passports and despatches as keenly as it was turned upon the imitations of the calligraphy of Burns. We cannot close our remarks without a warm word of praise to Mr. Reach, editor of the *Dispatch*, whose energy of research, plainness of speech, and lucidity of criticism have earned for his articles a place amongst the curiosities of literature, and for himself the hearty gratitude of antiquaries. It is now announced that out of 202 of these documents submitted to British Museum experts, only a single one turns out to be possibly genuine !



### Notes of the Month (Foreign).

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IN one of the houses about to be demolished in the process of effacing the ancient Jews' Quarter in the centre of Florence, between the Via de' Pescioni and Via degli Zuffanelli, some interesting old frescoes have been discovered. The house belonged formerly to a family called Teri. These frescoes are painted in imitation of hangings or tapestry, fastened by rings to rods running round the room, and covering the whole of the walls. A very pretty one is in black and white, with a frieze round the top. Another represents an oriental staff, while another contains a number of armorial shields, probably of families connected with the owners of the

house. The ceilings are also decorated in polychrome. Drawings and tracings are to be made of these remains of fifteenth-century house decorations at the expense of the Municipal Historical and Artistic Committee. Florentine and mural paintings of that period are rare; hence their value for the history of the Tuscan School of Art.

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Careful drawings are also being made of the remains of ancient Roman baths, recently discovered near Piazza degli Strozzi. These, no doubt, form part of the same baths which gave the name to the Via delle Terme that runs close by.

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At the December Conference of Christian Archaeology at Rome, Commendatore Gamurrini presented drawings of a fifth-century sarcophagus he had noticed in the baptistry of Castrocaro, near Forli, bearing sculptured on its front two crosses and two lighted candles, with in the middle a lamp or thurible hanging. There is a cross also on each side. As for the candles, called *cereofala*, he recalled the mention of them in the *Peregrinatio S. Silvii*, discovered by him. The sarcophagus resembles in style those of Ravenna, of the fifth and sixth centuries.

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The fresh campaign of excavations at Mycenæ, under Dr. Tsoundas, have brought to light some more buildings on the Acropolis, amongst which the most remarkable is a large construction of the prehistoric or Mycenaean age, which must have belonged to the royal palaces previously disinterred. Close by was a large cistern hewn out of the rock, as was also a group of tombs now seen for the first time, the sepulchral belongings whereof will be described later.

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The chief work recently executed by M. Kaovadias at Epidaurus has been the clearing out of the area of the large covered Roman theatre inside the Gymnasium. At the same time another large hall with various rooms, and an atrium having stone seats and a small bath, came to light near the Gymnasium. At one of the far angles of the sacred enclosure several bases of statues and votive offerings were found.

At Zante, in the village of Yerakari, while working in the fields, some labourers have found a well containing objects of antiquity of some value. They consist of a fine female head in marble, the broken head of a child, and a piece of a fantastic animal, all of which objects being of fine art have been placed in the local museum.

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It is announced from Vienna that Messrs. Heberdy and Wilhelm again explored Cilicia in the spring of last year, directing their researches chiefly to the coast between Seleucia and Rosos, in North Syria, making only a few excursions inland. The Cilician gates were visited, and the site of Issos sought for. It would seem that the Persian host came through Arslau-boghas into the Cilician plain, where the great king hoped to find his enemy.

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Another journey was made from Seleucia to Olba, Maron, and the Upper Lamas Valley. Here an Aramaic rock inscription was found, the fourth so far known to exist in Asia Minor. Exact itineraries and plans of ancient towns have thus been acquired for the next map of this district, while 300 new Greek and Roman inscriptions were discovered.

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The excavations at Sicyon in the Peloponnesus have proved that the theatre here had formerly a lofty wood proscenium, traces of which have been found under the Roman proscenium wall, but that the Roman theatre had no *logeion* or stage.

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In the island of Psara a peasant has accidentally come across an ancient tomb containing some vases and the figure of an infant in terracotta, with the head of Ethiopic type; a rare curiosity.

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Under the propylaea at Eleusis has been found a large cistern, and on the edge of the acropolis some bits of old boundary wall.

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Recent excavations at Corinth in search for the old Agora have led to the discovery of the whole of the basement of a house of good Greek period, the architectural portions of which were imbedded in the walls of a Byzantine house, built over it. It now appears that the ancient level of the ground

was here so low, that good hope is afforded of finding many ancient Greek buildings covered by posterior erections of Roman times.

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At Stratos, in Acarnania, besides the discovery of the remains of an ancient temple, an archaic inscription, the only one hitherto known in genuine Acarnanian dialect, has now been reported by M. Joubin.

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Monsieur Homolle has communicated, in opening the winter sessions of the French School at Athens, some details on the results of his first works at Delphi. These began at a spot previously in part explored by O. Müller, Monsieur Foucart, and Monsieur Haussoullier. Numerous important inscriptions and constructions, one of a circular form, have come to light. Architectural stone and terracotta fragments like those found at Olympia, and some fragments of sculpture of lesser importance, also rewarded the excavators.

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At Gortyna in Crete two sarcophagi in marble, and a head also in marble, have recently been found. Their period appears not to be anterior to the Roman. The workmanship, however, is good.

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An inscription relative to a member of the *Gens Valeria* has recently come to light in the valley of the Adige, between Trent and Rovereto. It belongs to a tomb which probably skirted the ancient *Via Romana*, between Verona and Tridentum, and its discovery may enable us to fix with certainty another point of its passage. The text is as follows: "D(is) M(anibus). Cæciliæ Firminæ L. Valerius Valerianus h(oc) l(ocum) c(oncessit) coniugi b(ene)m(erenti)." The museum of Rovereto will excavate on the spot, with the help of Dr. Orsi.

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From Stratonicea in Caria is reported the discovery of a temple of Hecate, and 160 feet of sculptured frieze have been transported from the ruins to the museum at Constantinople.

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The excavations of Dr. Doerpfeld near the Pnyx and Areopagus for the remains of the celebrated fountain of the nine springs

or *enneakrounos*, have taken an unexpected turn. Last December he suddenly came across undisputed Mycenæan remains in the shape of two vases within a small sepulture. Another very ancient tomb, but larger, yielded remains of a burnt body, as can be seen from the fragments of bones amongst the charcoal. These funeral deposits belong to the most ancient inhabitants of Athens, to a time when cities like Athens and Mycenæ were bounded by the rock of their Acropoles, with their burial-places just outside their walls.

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At the same time a very fine water conduit of terra-cotta tubes, fastened with molten lead, came to view, which led from a large channel in stone of Pisistratan make, previously discovered. It is now evident some large fountain must have been near.

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The excavations at the Pantheon, which are still in progress, are judged to be so important, that the Italian Minister of Public Instruction has given orders for the latest discoveries to be forthwith given to the public. The report will clearly establish that the Emperor Hadrian in restoring this building reconstructed the *pronaos* from the foundations, the remains of which are found some mètres deep below the level of the original temple of Agrrippa, which latter was not circular, but of rectangular design, with its peristyle, like that of a Grecian temple.

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At Ognissanti, near Cremona, about six miles from the Po, an ancient Italic prehistoric settlement has recently been found, the reports upon which have not yet been made by the authorities. It consists of a *terramara*, or fortified village, raised some three yards above the surrounding country, which may have been then under water. The animal remains already observed consist of bones of horses, sheep and wild boars. The pottery is of a rude description, and was baked at an open fire. One vase, however, was found entire, of somewhat elegant shape, moon-shaped handles, and a number of earthenware balls, which may have been toys, or used for games, came to light. Several of the wild boars' teeth look like ornaments, and it is remarkable that the

Italian traveller Modigliani found them so used by some tribes of Oceanica. The most noteworthy "find," however, is a double-edged dagger, or bronze blade, one of the types already observed to be characteristic of the *terrare*.

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Two other prehistoric pile settlements have recently been explored, one in the Commune of Alseno, at the *terrare* of Castelnuovo Fogliani, and in that of the Montata dell'orto. In the first, fictile objects of the bronze age were found; in the second only its existence could be established, but the piles had not yet come to light.

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The works that are being carried on for making the great collecting sewer on the left bank of the Tiber, near the ancient temple of Vesta (*Bocca della Verità*), have brought to light, at the depth of over six feet from the ground, a network of ancient *cloache* or drains that have been verified as having been built in the times of the Kings. These drains all meet in one large canal, which evidently some distance further on has its mouth in the river, near the Pons Sublicius. The structure of these *cloache* is still perfect, and is of hard rectangular tufa blocks, perfectly fitted together. It is supposed that they were used for draining away the waste water from the marshy valley, where was afterwards built the Circus Maximus, and where are now the gasworks.

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Two of these drains, one larger than the other, came from two opposite directions; two smaller ones empty themselves into the two former. The direction of the great collecting drain is not the same as that of the Cloaca Maxima. It is remarkable that the former is constructed of cubes of tufa, while in the latter other stones are used, as Travertine and a volcanic stone from the Alban hills, which are mixed with the tufa.

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Discoveries in the works for the monument on the Capitol have been frequent of late, and comprise an inscription to the god Sabatius, a marble fragment of Hercules in combat with the Nemean lion, the fragment of an Egyptian statue in basalt, a much injured statuette, representing, perhaps, Æsculapius, several heads of statues, some

Latin inscriptions, and one in Greek, with many stamped bricks. One of the Latin inscriptions records a votive offering set up to the divinity of the place by the College of the Velabrians.

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Some fresh tombs have been explored in the necropolis of Novilara, near Pesaro, which from the personal ornaments are attributed to the seventh century B.C. In one of the tombs was found a slab inscribed in Sabellian characters.

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A stone of some importance for the history of the *municipium* of Juvanum nei Frentani has been discovered at Santa Maria di Palazzo, between Montenerodomo and Torricella Peligna, in the province of Chieti, where other stones belonging to Juvanum have been found from time to time. The new inscription speaks of municipal magistrates, of which hitherto no record existed.

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Other sepulchral Latin inscriptions have come to light in the ancient necropolis of Brindisi, at a place called De Marzo-Monaco.

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An underground building, with inscriptions in Greek, and designs in *graffiti*, has been found on the Gallitto property, near Syracuse, close to the tomb denominated Matrensa or Milocca.

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Four tombs have been explored in the village of Telti, territory of Terranova Pausania in Sardinia. A coin of the Emperor Titus was found in one, while in another was a milliary column of the road between Cagliari and Olbia.



### The Lady Chapel of Gloucester Cathedral, and its proposed Restoration.

**A**CITIZEN of Gloucester sends us a copy of an appeal for funds for the "restoration" of the Lady Chapel of Gloucester Cathedral, which has been issued by an Archdeacon and a Canon of that church. With the appeal is sent a

letter from the Dean, which we are told "embraces"—whatever that may mean—the report of the architects. The report itself is not sent. We wish it had been; for it behoves men to inquire carefully what will be done with their money before they part with it to help a "restoration" which may be the completion of the ruin which time, fanaticism and long neglect have begun. And we have so often had to protest against the manner in which Mr. J. L. Pearson has treated ancient buildings which have fallen into his power, that the appearance of his name, together with that of Mr. Waller of Gloucester, as architect of the now proposed work, does not inspire the confidence we should like to have, that it will be done with that respectful appreciation which we contend to be the due of a venerable monument of bygone times.

But the Dean's letter tells us something. And first we note with gratitude that he repeats his promise that nothing at all shall be done to the reredos. This is as it should be. To touch that reredos in the way of "restoration" would be an unpardonable crime. And as Mr. Micklethwaite pointed out in his address to the associated Archaeological Societies, which we printed a few months ago, it is in no way necessary for the decent fitting up of the chapel for future use. The re-leading of the glass is, we believe, really necessary, and it should be done, as is said in a quotation from the report, by "an artist who thoroughly appreciates its value, and who, with a loving hand, will replace each fragment without injury, and without removing in the least degree the effect of time upon it." If no more than that is done to it, it will be well.

But there are passages in the Dean's letter which "give us pause." When we read that "the parapets and pinnacles should be restored in strict accordance with the old work," when after mention of the delicate tracery and the unique small chapels and minstrels' galleries we are told that "a careful and judicious restoration will give us back one of the most striking of the late pre-Reformation churches," and that its "restoration to something of its old beauty and grace will be a fitting crown to the other works" at the church, our mind is carried back to the cloisters and chapter-house at Lincoln, and

we shudder to think that this beautiful chapel should be reduced to the commonplace of the nineteenth century as they have been.

The Gloucester Lady Chapel is one of the most beautiful buildings in England, and it well deserves the laudatory epithets which the Dean applies to it. It is also one of the richest, and it has suffered so little that, except for the mutilation of the reredos, it may be said to have come down to our time quite perfect. The walls and vault are, by the admission of the architects, substantially sound. The roof coverings and gutters ought to be made good, and some repair is wanted to the masonry outside, chiefly in the windows. But the inside *needs positively nothing to be done to it at all* beyond the setting up of a decent altar and the bringing in of a few chairs. We are not told what is intended to be done with the old tile-pavement, which is one of the largest and, notwithstanding some moving of the tiles in grave-making, one of the most perfect works of the sort which remain to us. To take it up would be its utter destruction. The "restored" floor would no more be the old one than that "restored" floor in the Chapter-house at Lincoln is. So, too, of the walls. The richness of the detail makes the occasional mutilations of parts of no real importance in the general view, and seen nearer they are not such eyesores as new patches would be. And if any such patching is allowed, it is not without cause that we fear that it will be accompanied by such a furbishing up of the old that all will be made new. "To restore the chapel to something of its old beauty and grace" reads well, no doubt, but surely its present beauty and grace are not to be rashly thrown away, even to make room for what the combined skill of Messrs. Pearson and Waller can put in their place.

We would not willingly say anything to discourage the zeal of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester for the House of God which is in their keeping. We are very glad that they should wish to put this beautiful chapel into good repair, and to fit it once more for the sacred purpose for which it was built. But we earnestly urge that both these things may be done without that destructive "restoration" which it is the duty of the *Antiquary* to oppose.

## Celtic Remains at Llanfairfechan.

BY THE LATE MR. H. H. LINES.



HERE are four principal groups of ancient remains at Llanfairfechan. First what appears to be an old Celtic village, the ancient and forgotten prototype of the present gay sea-bathing place; second, there is just above this, upon the shoulders of Pen Craig, a small Celtic caer, or enclosure, with some remains of ancient roadways, old hut dwellings, and stone circles; again, there is among the trees of Coed Isaph, facing the sea-beach, a considerable number of vestiges of huts and stone circles. These three groups are mixed up with the enclosures of the present village. At the extreme upper end of the vale or glen of Llanfairfechan is a fourth group, placed upon the bare top of Craig y Ddinas. All these four groups are independent of the great fortress Braich y Ddinas upon Penmaenmawr, and show that the glen of Llanfairfechan was well known and thickly populated at an early period.

Of the ruins upon Pen Craig and in the Coed Isaph, having no measured plans, I shall not further speak. The old Celtic village is near to a farm named Yr Hengae, which means "the old residence." It is known to the present generation merely as a field of big stones, and may have been the original Hengae. The field lies upon a high terrace road looking down upon the upper village of Llanfairfechan, and just opposite the village water-mill. The ancient settlement is entered at the same point where it was customary to enter when it was full of habitations. I began a plan of the place in 1873, having to leave before I had completed it. On returning to the spot to renew my measurements the next year, I found that during an interval of twelve months twenty of the large stones near the entrance had been removed, and in other parts I found the same thing had taken place, so that between thirty and forty of the stones had disappeared, the holes, from 9 to 12 inches deep, remaining to testify to their former position. Many of the stones in this group were found to be 5 feet long, and the circles

of which they were a part at one time filled the entire field, as may be seen by a few scattered and broken rings on its north-east side. The group lies due south-east and north-west, and is 350 feet long, by 250 wide. The first noticeable feature at the gate was two large stones to mark the entrance. The largest of these is now gone, but on passing through we enter a straight passage or path between the rings of 150 feet in length and 5 feet broad, which was evidently the principal street of the settlement. At the end of this track was an open space 30 feet in diameter, from which were three or four branch roadways in different directions. At this point of juncture the circles were larger, the stones placed close to each other, and in nine instances were in combination with mounds of earth, giving the interior of the rings a hollow or depressed condition. An examination of these depressed rings shows them to have been apartments formed by mounds of earth, surmounted by large and small stones, upon which there was no doubt a timber superstructure, thatched with rushes. The entrances to these hut dwellings were marked by two stones larger than the others, nearly every circle showing the portal stones undisturbed. One of the largest of the rings, of which about one-third remains, indicates a diameter of 40 feet; this lies on the north-east side. Other half-rings of similar dimensions are on the south-east, near the old village well, which still sends its tiny stream through the group to another spot where it falls down the face of a rock into a watering-place on the north-east boundary. These two supplies of water show that the field of stone rings was at one time occupied permanently by a resident population. There may be here only the fragments of the old Celtic village, though probably the most interesting and important portion, as it doubtless covered originally the adjoining fields. It seems to have been laid out at first on some settled plan, with a certain amount of uniformity. There is a principal street, narrow certainly, as all streets were in the olden times. At its upper end it is intersected by cross-roads leading to larger circles on the right and left. The disposition of the various parts and their character remain sufficiently preserved to render this

place a most interesting example of the mode of arrangement adopted by the old Britons of Wales in their village communities. We see how their huts were grouped with regard to each other, and also with regard to the roads, lanes, or streets, which gave access to them, and we see one of the first considerations was the water-supply. Of defence walls I cannot speak, as there are none here except field walls, and I am inclined to think that this was never intended as a place of defence, but that it was an open unwalled village of the times prior to the advent of the Romans in Britain, before mortar or cement was known, or stones squared. I failed in recognising any special arrangements for idolatrous worship, no carneddan, no place for large assemblies, no seat of presidency. The entire place is closely covered with the old dwellings, and every space economized thoroughly, showing that the social sentiment was as strictly developed in the old Celtic village as it is at the present day in the modern village.

At the upper end of the glen, where three mountain streams unite at the base of a steep hill named Craig y Ddinas, 900 feet high, the ruins of twenty huts, some of 20 feet across, are arranged in symmetrical order around a vacant space of 100 feet by 50, which from its four entrances may have answered the purpose of a public square or prætorium. The huts, unlike those of Yr Hengae, were constructed of much smaller stones, and built up at once without a submound; the walls are all thrown down, and lie as broad bands of loose stones 5 feet broad surrounding the circles; the entrances of eight retain their original shape, the centres being slightly depressed. There is a very slight remnant of an enclosure wall on the least defensible side, but the steeper scarp of the Craig appears to have been left with its natural defence of loose stones, which cover the sides nearly to the base. Among these loose fragments are small cittau, or holes, about 5 or 6 feet long, to accommodate men when upon guard, probably in the night. The Ddinas commands the glen of Llanfairfechan, and has full view of its roads down to the sea-beach, and must have been the stronghold of the glen, and a place of refuge in times of danger, both for the inhabitants and

their cattle. Of this being the chief purpose for which the Craig was occupied, I believe there exists a remarkable proof in the manner in which a large space of ground at the back of the fortress is laid out, the space being 850 feet by 800, with a moderate slope towards the head of the glen. This ground has been at some early period divided into three divisions by long walls, now in ruins, carried along either the top or the bottom of a terrace ; sometimes the same terrace will in one part have a wall on its upper edge, in another part at its base. In the latter case the slope of the terrace would be 10 feet from base to crest. In another division are 200 or 300 feet of a stone mound, under 3 feet high, with a ditch 5 feet wide on the inside. The same continued for nearly 400 feet as a terrace or abatis with a wall outside, the abatis taking the place of the ditch in the previous 300 feet. The highest of these three divisions on the south is for a space of 500 feet merely an abatis, without any remains of a wall, the abatis gradually subsiding into the general level of the ground on the east. Defence does not appear to have been the object in these walls and terraces, which were merely to enclose a certain space of ground. On the east there is an old hollow road leading to the turbaries or bogs at the base of Voel Lwyd and Tal-y-fan ; on the north is a branch road leading down to the upper end of the vale of Llanfairfechan. Along these two roads the old inhabitants of the village could drive their cattle up to the enclosures on any sudden alarm of approaching danger.

It would be one of the first requisites, in an arrangement like the above, to have a plentiful supply of water, which seems to have been provided for in four wells within separate enclosures, the whole nearly 300 feet long, situated on the lower extremity of the ground. The position of these wells with regard to each other is somewhat singular ; one may have been reserved for the herdsmen, the other for the animals.

There is yet another purpose than that of being a place of security for cattle, to which the west end of the upper enclosure may have been appropriated. We find at 150 feet before reaching the end, that the abatis or slope of the terrace curves inwards, giving

a roadway of 15 feet wide leading to the upper terrace, this being a perfectly flat area from end to end, with only a dozen small and fixed stones within its bounds. On the edge of the abatis, at 50 feet east of the roadway, is a pointed stone, 4 feet high, with an altar-shaped stone 8 feet in front, from which I infer that this upper terrace, with at least a portion of the next, were retained for the immediate use and occupation of human beings, and not for cattle. Again, at the west end of this upper abatis, and upon the second terrace, there is marked off by a slight mound a space of 60 feet by 100, within which are four pit-like hollows, and three or four upright stones about 3 feet 6 inches high. Here may have been the huts of the herdsmen. I have no doubt but that within recent years some interesting stone rings were to be seen upon this upper terrace, of which only five stones remain, behind the pointed stone on the edge of the abatis ; but, unfortunately for archaeology, a strong new wall is carried longitudinally along the terrace at about 100 feet behind the slope of the abatis. Wherever stone walls are built, stone circles are sure to disappear—at least, in Wales.

When I first observed these terraced divisions of this group of enclosures, my idea was that the whole consisted of the lines of a Roman expeditionary camp or field work, but after careful investigation and planning, I found reason to alter my first impression to a certain extent. The two upper divisions may have been in the first instance a Roman field work, with a simple abatis without rampart or ditch. Trees for the abatis were plentiful at that period, as the forest of Snowdon then extended in some places to the shores of Llanfairfechan, as a remnant still covers the hills about Aber. The long straight abatis of the uppermost terrace, with its 15 feet entrance, has a decided Roman character ; and as it is only six miles from the Roman Conovium on the Conway, and not more than one mile from the Romano-British road of the two stones, leading from Conovium to Segontium, there is great probability of its having been the advanced post or Castra Exploratoria of the consular army in its approach to Braich y Ddinas or Penmaenmawr, just one mile forward. Of the necessity

of reducing this fortress before any attempt was made upon Mona by either Ostorius or Suetonius, there can be no reasonable doubt, as no commander with a grain of common-sense would have left intact a stronghold like that on Penmaenmawr in his rear. I had anticipated meeting somewhere on these hills around Braich y Ddinas evidence of the formation of a Roman expeditionary camp, and I believe that on these terraces we see the uncompleted exploratory camp of the expedition, and it is probable that its non-completion was caused by an attack from the fortress of Braich y Ddinas during the formation of the works. Having ventured so far to theorize upon this rather peculiar arrangement of walls and plateaus, I would further surmise that the enclosures were in existence before the passage of the Roman armies across Bwlch y-ddeufaen, that the Romans took possession of them, commenced their castra, were disturbed in their operations, but without being impeded in their general march towards Mona. At a subsequent period the enclosures might be again occupied by the natives, who may then have placed the pointed stone on the slope of the upper plateau with the altar-stone in front. There can be no doubt about these two stones, the pointed block being 5 feet broad at the base, and carried up 4 feet to a clearly defined angle. The other stone stands 8 feet in front, is also 5 feet wide at the back, and is flat and drawn to a point in front. It would be described as a leaf-shaped altar, which is the most common shape found among the altars of the old Britons.



## Cairo : its History, Monuments, and Social Life.\*

HE prolific but ever fresh pen of Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole has been once more well employed. Notwithstanding the immense amount that has of late been written—good, bad, and moderate—on Egypt and the Egyptians,

\* *Cairo : Sketches of its History, Monuments and Social Life.* By Stanley Lane-Poole. J. S. Virtue and Co. Pp. 320, with numerous illustrations. Price 21s. 6d.

we are quite sure that Cairo has never before been so graphically and carefully brought before the reader as in these pages. They will interest both those who have visited and those who long to visit what has been truly described as “one of the most interesting and quaintly fascinating cities in the whole world.” Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole is a master of good strong English, and when he has a congenial and thoroughly familiar theme such as this, it is a pleasure to read his sentences. “Every step in the old quarters of the Mohammedan city tells a story of the famous past. The stout remnant of a fortified wall, a dilapidated mosque, a carved door, a Kufic text—each has its history, which carries us back to the days when Saladin went forth from the gates of Cairo to meet Richard in the plains of Acre, or when Beybars rode at the head of his Mamlûks in the charge which trampled upon the Crusaders of St. Louis. A cloistered court recalls the ungodly memory of the prophet of the Druses ; a spacious quadrangle, closely filled by picturesque, albeit scowling, groups of students, reminds us of the conquering Khalifs of Aly’s heretical line, who, disdaining the mere dominion of Roman ‘Africa,’ carried their triumphant arms into Egypt and Syria, Sicily and Sardinia ; whilst their fleets disputed the command of the Mediterranean with the galleys of Moorish Spain.”

Many an association of this kind is wrapt around the remains of mediæval Cairo, but hitherto they have spoken but very rarely to the throng of Englishmen who in ever-increasing numbers flock, winter after winter, to the city of the Mamlûks. But now that a volume is issued which contains a general view of all that is most interesting with regard to the historical, archaeological, and social aspects of both mediæval and modern Cairo, English-reading people will be much to blame if they do not henceforth take an intelligent view of their surroundings in this realization of the *Arabian Nights*, and find Cairo more fascinating than ever.

The first chapter gives a free-hand account of Cairo and its growth, size, walls, citadel, canal, bazaars and shops, and general topography. The second chapter treats of the mosques, the Mamlûk period of building, their general description, special Cairo

examples, their decoration, stained windows, and lamps. The next chapter gives the history of the Mamlūks, who governed Egypt from 1250 to 1517.

Chapter IV. is the one that will be of

trate the chief branches of Saracenic art in the best periods of its history. Some of the most exquisite specimens in the collection are a series of low tables, called *kursy*, upon which the Mohammedan eats his meals.



chief interest to the antiquary. It deals with the Museum of Arab Art, formed by a practical commission, wherein are gathered together and safely preserved a great variety of objects of beauty and interest that illus-

These little tables, beautiful as even the commoner sorts of the modern, or comparatively modern, kinds may be, are quite unlike any now met with even in the best-furnished houses. They have all come from

religious foundations, and are unique. The wooden table, in the carved arabesques and turned open-work, of which we reproduce an

ably of Cairene workmanship, and is most likely of fourteenth-century date.

In mosque lamps, the Cairo Museum of



illustration, exhibits in some of its details fairly common ornaments, but they have a delicacy of finish and treatment quite unlike modern examples. This table is prob-

Arab Art cannot possibly be surpassed. We are able to give, through Messrs. Virtue's courtesy, an engraving of a most remarkable and curious chandelier of iron filigree work,

with an inscribed copper band round the centre. There are also a beautiful variety of almost priceless old glass lamps, worked over with enamel, forming arabesque and floral ornaments, and recording the names and titles of the Sultan in whose mosque they hung.

Other chapters tell of the modern Cairene, the revels of Islam, education and religion, the Coptic Church and monasteries, Memphis and the Fellahins. Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole concludes with a sanguine section on England's work in Egypt. His conclusions with regard to the influence of the Khedive Somail, notwithstanding his devotion to the past, are thus summarised :

" It is all very well for artists and antiquaries—people who, like myself, care more about the past than the future—to groan over the changes which are taking effect in Egypt under European influences ; but it is perfectly obvious that these changes are, and have long been, inevitable. It is as much a waste of time to lament the passing away of the old order in Cairo as to deprecate the triumph of incompetent democracy in England. We have to deal in both cases with *faits accomplis*, and there is no use regretting what is past mending."



### The New Disney Professor of Archæology at Cambridge.

**C**N December 1, 1892, the Heads of Houses elected Mr. William Ridgeway to the Disney Professorship of Archæology in the University of Cambridge. The chair was founded in 1859 by the late Mr. John Disney, of Ingateshaw, and the professor, who must be a member of the University, of the degree of M.A. or some higher degree, is required to deliver six lectures during the academical year on "classical, mediæval, and other antiquities, the fine arts, and all matters and things connected therewith." The stipend is the interest on a capital sum of £3,250. Under these circumstances, the University is to be congratulated on having produced a large field of eminently eligible persons. Indeed, it would have been far easier, con-

sidering the wide range of subjects on which the professor may discourse, to appoint several professors rather than one.

Mr. Ridgeway, the successful applicant, has had a very distinguished career. Fifth classic in 1880, he was elected a Fellow of Gonville and Caius College the same year, and in 1884 Professor of Greek in the Queen's College, Cork. Nearly half of each year he has, however, resided at Cambridge, and is thus familiar with the antiquities of the Eastern counties. The new professor's recent work on the *Origin of Metallic Currency* is declared by a competent authority to be one of the most important and brilliantly original contributions to the science of archæology that has been produced for many years past. Antiquaries will rejoice to hear that the same pen is engaged on a work on the Greek influences in the West of Europe, and the origins of civilization in Spain, Gaul, and Britain, a considerable portion of which is already written.

Members of the Royal Archæological Institute will remember Professor Ridgeway's paper on the "Ancient Ditches of Cambridgeshire," read at the Cambridge meeting last year.

Resident members of the University are to be congratulated on the fact that the new Disney Professor intends to reside at Cambridge, and to devote himself entirely to the systematic study and teaching of archæology. Considering that Professor Ridgeway has already published twenty-nine works and communications to learned societies, etc., and has also undertaken to edit Cole's MS. History of the Parish of Fen Ditton for the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, the University which has lost Professor G. Forest Browne, B.D., F.S.A., now Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, with very great regret, may look forward to important results from this election, even if the new professor should obtain some more lucrative post at the end of his five years' tenure of office ; but it is to be hoped that he will not again be tempted away from Cambridge, for in the words of Professor Jebb, the University has now secured the services of "a scholar of the rarest and most versatile ability, fitted alike by natural gifts and by varied attainments to be an inspiring teacher."

## Further Letters Relating to "The Forty-Five."

[The originals of the following letters are in the possession of Mr. William Gibbins Welch, of Lancaster.—W. O. ROPER.]

Nottingham.  
Decem: 6. 1745. 12 o'clock.

S<sup>r</sup>

Just now we have an Express arived that they whole of the Rebell Army is marched from Derby and have taken the road back again for Ashborn. They made a feint last night at 12 o'clock and a Party of them march'd 6 miles towards Leicester (London Road) another Party at same time march'd towards Ashborn in Derbyshire ye same Road they came, and w<sup>t</sup> they Design now we can't Pretend to inform, but are afraid of 'em makeing for Wales or Scotland, and of them being Join'd by a Larger Party of French or Irish &c. Duke William was at Litchfield last night at 4 o'clock but his artillery was got ye Length of Country, for he Imagined y<sup>t</sup> they Designed Directly from Derby to London: now they have given him the slip and turn'd back again or at least we fear it to be so. Genrl Wade we don't know where he is, and w<sup>t</sup> we judge from ye whole is yt now they Rebels have it in their Power to go either into Wales Yorkshire and Newcastle upon Tyne or return into Scotland the same way they came. We have been in the utmost confusion here for this 2 or 3 Days last past, and if they sho<sup>d</sup> make a Double upon us; as Derby is but 12 miles Ashborn 20 from us, as we are now in spirits shall be as much damp<sup>t</sup> again, but believe they will not make a Return at yet. The above is w<sup>t</sup> you may Depend upon. Post stays if anything Extraordinary hapens you may Depend of Hearing by the next Post without fail and am S<sup>r</sup> your obliged Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

J. W.

P.S.

they Generallity of People here have taken care of their effects.

Addressed :

To  
M<sup>r</sup> Isaac Trueman  
In  
Free                    Darlington  
T: Shore.  
VOL. XXVII.

### Mansfield Friday 2 of Clock

Our advices from Derby just now Arrived is that ye Highland Army & Artillery set out at 9 of Clock this morn<sup>g</sup> for Ashburn w<sup>t</sup> great Precipitation having Rec<sup>d</sup> Opposition from y<sup>e</sup> Duke's Army at Swarston Bridge 4 miles from Derby in ye way to Loughborough.

### Mansfield at 3 o'clock

Just now Arriv'd an Express that ye Rebels Left Derby in their Return to Ashburn this morn<sup>g</sup> at 10 clock their Artillery went of at 9 in ye greatest confusion. The Dukes forces appearing at Swarston Bridge was ye cause of their Return.

An acct of ye Regular Forces in & about London.

#### Horse

2	Troops of Horse Guards
1	Troop Grenadiers do
2	Troops Signiers
	Hawleys Regt Dragoons
	Richs Regt do
	Expected to Land
1	Troop Horse Guards
1	D <sup>o</sup> Grenadiers D <sup>o</sup>
	Ye Regt Blues Horse
	Stairs Regt Dragoons
	Rothes D <sup>o</sup> Copes D <sup>o</sup>

#### Foot

4	Battalions Guards
	Braggs Regt.
	Haughton do
	Richbells do
L <sup>d</sup>	Murrays D <sup>o</sup> Highlanders
	Royal Scotch 1 <sup>st</sup> Battalion
	Welch Fuzisleers
L <sup>d</sup>	H. Beauclerk Regt
	Royal Irish              D <sup>o</sup>

and some few other Regts Cavalry not yet Arrived None of ye new Regts nor ye Train Bands in ye above Acct

I've just now seen a Letter from S<sup>r</sup> Jno Arnotts son who is an Oficer in Gen<sup>l</sup> Wade's Army Dated at Ferrebridge Saturday Last w<sup>t</sup> says

the night before 4 Expresses arrived at ye Gen<sup>l</sup> Quarters giving acc<sup>t</sup> that ye Rebels appeared on a Rising Ground at ye Bridge mentioned on ye other side & seem'd De-

F

term'd to give ye Duke's Army Battle but upon their Approach Retired w<sup>t</sup> ye greatest signs of Fear & that Genl Hawley at ye Head of L<sup>d</sup> Cobhams & L<sup>d</sup> Mark Kers Drag'n's had pursued & taken ye Artillery & kill'd abt 100 that Guarded it. Am afraid ye last part ye Capt<sup>t</sup>. Intelligence will want Confirmation.

York Dec<sup>r</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> 1745 : Even. 5.

Yesterday morning ye Gent<sup>t</sup> & Independants were Order'd upon Guard at eight and sent to watch at ye Doors of all ye Papists here. Abt Noon they seized 17 very fine Horses, some of them worth 50 Guineas & sent ym this morning for ye Duke's Army being all they could find they tho't worth taking; they Likewise took some Arms from them. We have ye eleven Rebells prisoners taken at Lowther Hall in our Castle.

York Saturday Evening  
Decr 14<sup>th</sup> 10 o clock

Dear Isa<sup>c</sup>

The following acc<sup>t</sup> we rec<sup>d</sup> yesterday morning from Wakefield

Wakefield Dec<sup>r</sup> 12<sup>th</sup>. The main Body of ye Rebells Left Manchester last Tuesday morn<sup>g</sup> & ye Rear Guard being ab<sup>t</sup> 500 Horse went out ab<sup>t</sup> 4 in ye Afternoon having Demanded another Contribution of 2500£ before they went off. Ab<sup>t</sup> 4000 of ye Dukes Army got to Manchester Last night in full pursuit of ye Rebells the first Division of ye foot were ab<sup>t</sup> Stockport & ye second with ye Duke himself att Macclesfield who was Left there Last night by one of ye Kings Messengers that got here this Morning wth an Express from ye Duke to Mars<sup>ll</sup> Wade whose Army Encamp't att Leeds Last night as I suppose they will att Wetherby tomorrow night. The Royal Hunters Montagues & Wades Horse & St. George's Dragoons have been Detach'd for Lancashire under ye Command of Genl Oglethorpe to joyn ye Dukes Horse in Harrasing ye Rebells: I hear Genl Oglethorpe Left Huddersfield this morn<sup>g</sup> at 3 o'clock.

Copy a Letter from Leeds Dated Yesterday

The Officer who is now taking Horse is Aid de Camp to Mars<sup>ll</sup> Wade he was Dispatch'd to ye Duke 5 or 6 days ago & left him this morn<sup>g</sup> at Macclesfield The Duke designs to be at Wigan to-night, has got 20

Squadrons Horse &c with him but ye foot considerably behind. The Duke makes no Doubt of being up with ye Rear of the Rebells Army w<sup>t</sup> he Intends to attack.

By an Express from Leeds Arriv'd this Evens we have ye journal of a Messenger sent from ye Town as follows—

To Halifax on Tuesday, Wednesday to Rochdale, from thence to Blackburn by 5 a Clock at night staid there till 12, from thence to one Howards att Oak Tree in Owton Lane, got there by 5 in the morn<sup>g</sup> & staid till 8, Borrow<sup>d</sup> Shoes & walked to Preston Bridge where all ye Rebells were return'd to again, then I went to my Horse & Came to Chorley where ye Rear of ye Rebells Lay, from thence I went within 4 miles of Manchester where I mett 120 of ye Duke of Kingstons Light Horse who wo'd march to Churley that night, then I turn'd off to Bolton where 700 of ye Royal Hunters and Light Horse is gon thr<sup>o</sup> this morn<sup>g</sup>. I've sent this to be forw<sup>rd</sup>ed to satisfie you where I am but shall follow ye Horse & see God Willing the end of it & when Over may Depend Let ye Distance be what it will to bring you an Acct before I sleep.

Bolton Dec<sup>r</sup> 13<sup>th</sup>. 1745.

Genl Wade Army tonight at Borrowbridge  
I am w<sup>t</sup> Dear Love Thy Ever Affect<sup>e</sup>  
Cos.

Jonath<sup>n</sup> White Jun<sup>r</sup>

Sent you this week p. Darnton Carrier 1  
pair hose silk & wors<sup>d</sup>.

Addressed :

To  
Isaac Brown  
att D<sup>r</sup> Gargetts  
in Barnerd Castle  
Darlington

a Single Sheet

York Nov. 1<sup>st</sup> 1746.

Dear Isaac,

As I thot some Acct of ye Execution here this day wo'd not be Disagreeable & thou was so obliging in sending me Intelligence of ye progress of ye Rebells w<sup>n</sup> in Arms in England, have sent the following particulars.

Captain Hamilton, Edm<sup>d</sup> Clavering, Dan<sup>l</sup> Fraser, Jno James Jellens, Wm Connoly, James Sparkes, Wm Dempsey, Wm Crosby, Wm Barclay, Charles Gordon, Angus

McDonald, James Main, & Benj. Mason, in all 13, had yesterday their Irons knock'd of in Order for Execut<sup>n</sup> to-Day, but in ye afternoon a Messenger Arrived & Bro't a Reprieve for Wm Crosby & Wm Barclay, this morning abt 9 o'clock sixty of Montague's Horse on Horseback and 42 on foot Paraded at ye Castle & betwixt ten & eleven ye above eleven Persons were bro't out in three Sledges; when they had got into Castleg<sup>t</sup> they were mett by a Person post w<sup>th</sup> a Reprieve for Jellens ye Frenchman (who I fancy thou may Remember by his being in a Crimson Coat). Ye Poor man Immediately Leapt out of ye Sledge in ye Utmost Transport & ran back to ye Castle; ye Other ten were conveyed to Tyburn & Executed, their Hearts burned, their heads cut off & 2 of ym Connolys & Masons are put up at Micklegate Bar, Capt. Hamiltons to be sent to Carlisle, ye Rest Buried wth their Bodies. The first 3 said Little, spent most of their time in their Devotion, Connoly said ye Person yt gave evidence agt him had swore his Life away falsly yt he was a Soldier was . . . . . (word torn off) by ye Rebels & forced along wth ym. Sparkes, a Derby man, who went out of town to meet ye Rebels put on a White Cockade, marchd in wth ym & was very Oficious in serving ym there, said he Never took Arms or was ever a Soldier till now that he was under Jesus Christs Banner.

Ye next 3 said Little but ye 2 Last, Main & Mason, died hard, said they Died in a Righteous Cause & in ye faith that their King was not on throne & therefore if he was in Scotland again & they had it in their Power should do ye same thing they had already done. 53 are to have Order to prepare for Execution this day sennight & four this day fortnight w<sup>th</sup> makes up ye whole Number of 70 Condemned, No Reprieve being yet come for any of ym except ye above 3, but its tho't many more will Receave yt favour Next week.

I am w<sup>th</sup> Dear Love Thy Ever Affect  
Cos :

Jonath<sup>n</sup> White.

Addressed

To

Isaac Brown att Dr Gargetts  
Barnerd Castle

Post Paid

York Nov<sup>r</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> 1746.

Dear Uncle

In my last I gave You An Acct of ye 53 Rebels Ordered for Execution this day. I was not at Tyburn but having Rec<sup>d</sup> ye following Information thot it wo'd not be unacceptable if I sent it to you.

Yesterday Arrived an Express w<sup>th</sup> Bro<sup>t</sup> Reprieves for S<sup>r</sup> David Murray & 40 Others upon w<sup>th</sup> ye Sheriff went to ye Castle, ye Prisoners being Called Over, ye following 12 were Separated from ye Rest & was told they were to Die to-day & had their Irons knock'd off for y<sup>b</sup> purpose. This Morning a Little before they were Bro<sup>t</sup> out one of ye Kings Messengers Arrived and Brot a Reprieve for Alex<sup>r</sup> McLean.

Ye Other Eleven vizt David Roe (he was a Volunteer in ye Rebell Army, joyned ym soon after ye Battle of Preston Pans, had got a very Liberal Education, being Master of Sev<sup>l</sup> Languages & was ye Const<sup>t</sup> Companion of Capt. Hamilton & declared his Sorrow for not Dying at ye same time w<sup>th</sup> him) Will<sup>m</sup> Hunter (of Townleys Regt, a Newcastle man, when ye Lotts were Drawn, had the Misfortune to Draw ye fatall No) Jno McLean of Sky belong'd ye Duke of Perth's Regt in whch some say he was a Cap<sup>t</sup>) Simon McKenzie they likewise say was a Lewt<sup>b</sup> in Roy Stewarts Regt). But I can't Assure you of ye truth of their being Officers, Jno Endsworth, a Cheshire man, of Col. Grants Regt, Tho<sup>s</sup> McGennis of Glenbuckets Regt. Arch<sup>d</sup> Kennedy of ye same, Alex<sup>r</sup> Parker of Stewarts Regt, James Thompson of Ogilvies, Jno McGregor of ye Duke of Perths & Mich<sup>l</sup> Brady (an Irishman who Lived at Manchester joyned ye Rebels & Carried a Halbert in . . . . . Glengarrie's Regt) Were Drawn Upon three Sledges to Tyburn, there Executed, their Hearts Burn'd, their Heads cut off &c in ye Same Manner as ye Last Ten, but I don't hear of any of their Heads being Ordered to be sett up, I am told they Behaved pretty much Like those who suffer'd Last week, some of them throwing white Cockails and Papers abt. Roe Bravado'd it to ye Last, said in ye Castleyard as he was going to ye Hurdle yt he had never been a Coward in his Life time & they should see he wo'd not Dye one. Reprieves are also come for 3 of those yt were Order'd

for execution this day sennight so that there is only James Reid, a Piper in ye Rebell Army now under that Order. Have not an Opportunity to write to Isa<sup>c</sup> tonight, if thou co'd send him this Letter or a Copy by some Market People on Monday I fancy it wo'd not be Disagreeable to him to hear ye No & Executed. Having now almost Wearied myself and Pen must Conclude with D<sup>r</sup> Love Thy Ever Affect. Nep<sup>w</sup>

Jonath<sup>n</sup> White.



## Notes on Archaeology in Provincial Museums.

### NO. XVIII.—GLOUCESTER.

By JOHN WARD.

"**G**Loucester is a wonderful and misleading city; a city which you can walk about and examine carefully and dispose of in your own mind as a combination of an ordinary agricultural capital and a cathedral town till you happen to see a man in complete maritime costume turning down an obscure lane which apparently ends in the county gaol. You follow this mariner. . . . You will see suddenly appearing, as in a dream, long ranges of warehouses with cranes attached, endless intricacies of dock, miles of tramroad, wildernesses of timber in stacks, and huge three-masted ships. . . . And it is this extraordinary inland port which you had disposed of so easily as a quiet cathedral town!" Thus wrote Charles Dickens; and it is very true that Gloucester is a misleading city. Its general face is not that of an ancient town like Chester or Shrewsbury. It has a by-no-means remote likeness to Worcester, save that its streets have a busier and more thriving appearance, which must often have misled the passing stranger into the belief that it is a larger place than it really is. Yet this city teems, as no other in the western counties does, with interest to the antiquary and the historian. It was successively an important Roman legionary station; "one of the noblest cities of the kingdom" under Penda of Mercia; "strong and royal," the

rival of London and Winchester in Norman times; the seat of one of the wealthiest of English monasteries in those of the Plantagenets, and Roundhead to the core in the civil war of Charles I. Again and again have kings kept court and summoned parliaments within its walls. From it went forth the Conqueror's mandate for the compilation of Domesday Book, and issued, at a later date, the famous "Statutes of Gloucester." Here Henry III. was crowned, Edward II. was buried, and Richard III. cruelly determined on the death of Edward V. Here Bishop Hooper bravely suffered and died for conscience' sake, and Taylor, the "water poet," Whitfield, the great preacher, and Raikes, the founder of Sunday-schools, were born. And how conspicuously have the men, to whom Gloucester has given title, figured in English history! These have passed away. But the glorious unrivalled cathedral tower, which has witnessed the succession of a dozen generations of its sons, still rears its lofty crest of airy parapet and pinnacle, and dominates the whole scene.

The museum of this interesting city owes its origin to the late Mr. John Jones, a resident of the locality, and an antiquary and naturalist of considerable experience. His collection was deposited in some rooms at the corner of Commercial Road, and was maintained out of a fund raised by subscription. In 1864, however, it was purchased by the then president, Captain Guise, and the honorary secretary, Mr. W. C. Lucy, of the Cotteswold Club, for £200, contributed by forty-six subscribers. It is now maintained by the Gloucester Science and Art Society, and since 1872 has been located in the School of Art. The large room (63 feet by 23 feet), which contains nearly the whole of the collection, is by no means adapted, and apparently was not constructed, for its present use. And to make matters worse, the funds available for the support of the museum are quite inadequate to maintain a curator, or to provide suitable cases. The consequence is that the room is crowded; the cases are of all sizes and shapes, and piled one upon another in anything but museum fashion; and the objects are badly displayed, arranged, and insufficiently described. It is satisfactory to learn, however, that steps are being taken to erect

more suitable rooms close by the School of Art, after which the present room will be devoted to technical education. The antiquities, which form a large proportion of the collection, are varied and of unusual interest. As the reader will surmise, the locality is well represented, particularly by Roman objects, for not only was Gloucester an important Roman point, but the county, as a whole, is the richest in England in remains of that era.

Before entering the institution we will pause a moment outside. Along the front are some railings, and in the small area behind these are a number of carved stones—bases and capitals of columns mostly—of Roman workmanship, which have been found from time to time in Gloucester. Although the Roman buildings of this city have ages ago been levelled with the surface, and that surface is now from 6 feet to 18 feet below the present level, yet the existing streets and even lanes perpetuate in a remarkable way the arrangement of a large Roman camp. There are the two main streets (the *Via Principalis* and the *Via Prætoria* of old) intersecting at right angles; and the theoretical sites of public buildings have yielded tessellated pavements. Even the line of the ancient wall is indicated by the streets. Mr. Bellows, a local gentleman who has devoted much time to the study of early Gloucester, and whose conversation made my short stay very enjoyable, has traced the remains of this wall at several points, finding the masonry to bear a close resemblance to that of Hadrian's Wall. The School of Art is partly built upon this wall, and the masonry of the railings is derived from it. So prolific is Gloucester of minor relics of the occupation (so Mr. Bellows assured me) that for about every English coin found in digging, six Roman are found.

In the entrance lobby is a large piece of tessellated pavement, which was found in 1806, in Eastgate Street, on what was probably the site of the *Prætorium*. It bears a purely geometrical pattern in white upon a gray ground. Another Gloucester object of this period is a remarkably well-preserved monumental slab of stone, which was found in 1826. It is about 5 feet high, and 2 feet 6 inches wide, divided into two panels, the one above the other; and the top edge ornamented with three heads, a man's flanked

with two lions' heads. The upper panel bears the frequent sculpture of a soldier on horseback spearing a fallen foe, all in high relief; and the inscription of the lower panel runs :

RVFVS . SITA . EQVES . CHO . VI  
TRACVM . ANN . XL . STIP XXII  
HEREDES . EXS . TEST . F . CVRAVE  
H S E

(“Rufus Sita, a horseman of the sixth cohort of Thracians, aged 40 years, having served 22, whose heirs in accordance to his will have raised this, is laid here.”) There is another stone slab in this room, but it was found at Cirencester in 1836. It is considerably larger, being more than 7 feet high. Its decorative framework consists of a pediment supported on two fluted columns, which rest upon a panelled basement. In the space between the columns is the figure of a civilian, in low relief, like the rest of the sculpture, and dressed in a hooded cloak, which reaches down to the knees. The inscription on the basement panel is :

PHILVS CA  
SSAVI FILI  
CIVIS CE EQV  
ANN XXXXV  
H . S . E

(Intended for, “Philus, the son of Cassaus, a citizen of the Sequani, forty-five years of age, lies here.”) Among the less interesting objects of this room may be noted a portion of the square shaft of a pre-Norman cross, with interlacing spirals, and the inner pair of gates of the old south gateway of Gloucester, which was taken down by order of Charles II., who gave the outer gates to Worcester. These each measure about 9 feet by 5 feet, and are constructed of bars of oak crossing one another trellis fashion.

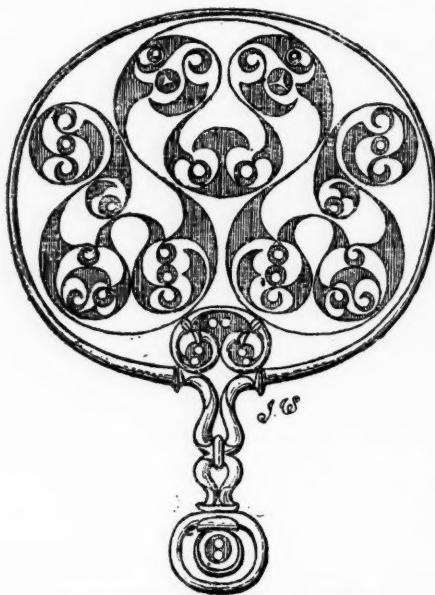
Entering the museum itself, we halt at an isolated case at the east end of the room. The first of its choice and varied contents that we will discuss, are the peculiarly interesting objects which were found on the edge of the Cotteswold Hills, near Birdlip, in 1879. According to Mr. Bellows' account of the “find,” in the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society* for that year, three skeletons at full length, and in cists, were discovered in a line, the middle

one being that of a lady; and with her, were these objects associated. Upon the face was an exquisitely made shallow bowl of thin beaten bronze, 9 inches in diameter, and its thin, recurved rim decorated with a fine lathe-turned moulding. Near this was a smaller bronze bowl of very similar shape, but much corroded. A pretty silver-gilt fibula with spring pin, partakes of the ordinary bow-shaped variety, but its decoration is quite un-Roman. Of small brass objects, are the loop-handle of probably a wooden box; the handle of a key; several

most beautiful bronze hand-mirror, which measures  $9\frac{3}{4}$  inches by  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and weighs  $38\frac{1}{2}$  ounces. Its construction and character will easily be gathered from the accompanying illustration. The mirror is enclosed in a hollow bead rim, which is prolonged to form a looped and banded handle. The back is engraved, and its decoration consists of the peculiar divergent spiral or trumpet pattern so characteristic of early Christian Irish art. Mr. Bellows remarks that "each of these objects might be very closely matched by articles at Pompeii and other Roman cities." There is something Roman in their general forms, it is true; but their ornamentation is so emphatically and purely late Celtic, that one almost instinctively turns to Ireland as their source, rather than to regions which were under Roman influence. It can hardly be doubted that the interment was that of a lady during the Anglo-Saxon period, but whether she was British or English, it is difficult to say. Articles similarly decorated have frequently been found associated with those of Anglo-Saxon manufacture in graves of this period.

There are a few Roman antiquities in this case, notably a nice collection of sixteen silver coins, but no mention as to their source. Two of them are consular coins—Papia and Rubria. Some small objects on a card came from Tibberton, two of them being a pair of enamelled bow-shaped fibulæ, with spring pins. On another card are a pair of ring fibulæ, with no information as to where they came from. A cruciform and two bow-shaped fibulæ, two ligulæ, a small, rude terracotta lamp, and various specimens of pottery, are from Gloucester. Many of the latter were given by the late Mr. Arkell, a builder of this city, and a careful preserver of the antiquities he met with in building operations. Would that there were more like him!

On the top shelf of this case are a dozen or more human skulls, which were found in 1881, in the vicinity of Half Street, in this city. More than forty skeletons were unearthed on this occasion, and, as is only right, the ticket which briefly describes them refers to the papers upon them by Mr. Bellows and Dr. Beddoe in vol vi. of the *Transactions* mentioned above. We there learn that these skeletons were nearly all those of men; that



HAND-MIRROR, GLOUCESTER MUSEUM.

plain rings; a tubular armlet or bracelet, closing with a slight spring; and a plain pair of tweezers. A bronze knife-handle terminates with a well-shaped deer's head, the eyes originally being set with stones. A necklace consists of thirteen plain circular amber beads (red and pale straw) of sizes varying about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches, two jet beads of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and a marble one of about 2 inches in diameter. The jet and marble beads are turned extremely well, and would be much better described as rings. But the crowning piece of this small collection is a

everything pointed to their simultaneous and careless burial; that they were associated with Roman potsherds and broken tiles; and that the site where they were found was about a hundred yards outside the north-west angle of the Roman city. From these circumstances, Mr. Bellows concluded that they were the slain in an attack on the city in the third century,—*this* on the evidence of a worn coin of Julia Moesa. Both writers suggest that they were Silurians. According to Dr. Beddoe, two or three of the skulls might pass for ancient or modern Englishmen, but the rest are typical dolichocephalic British, the dolichocephaly being occipital, and the maximum breadth far back. The average cephalic index is 75<sup>2</sup>.

Among the objects of mediæval and modern times may be mentioned the following:—A gilt medal, about 3 inches in diameter, of Francis I., which was found in Gloucester, and which bears on its obverse the monarch's head surrounded with the words, FRANÇOIS DUC DE VALOIS COMTI D'ANGOULESME AV X AN D S EA, and on its reverse a salamander in flames, with the king's motto, NOTRISCO AL BUONO STINGO EL REV. MCCCCCIII.; a seal, about 3 inches in diameter, of the Hospital of St. Bartholomew, Gloucester, with the image of the saint flanked with the letters and figures,

S	B
15	65

and around, the words,  SIGILL HOSP S BARTHO GLOVC EX SCDA FVDAC ELISABETH REGINE; a small and choice powder-flask, elaborately enamelled in red, blue, black, and white, of apparently sixteenth century German manufacture; an exquisitely carved alabaster panel (Italian?) relieved with gold, about 4 inches by 6 inches, and representing the Assumption of B. V. M.—two angels below lifting her, two above crowning her, while rays of glory emanate from her, and around are clouds; the engraved white metal oval badge, formerly worn by the Blue Coat scholars of this city, bearing the inscription, SIR THOMAS RICH'S HOSPITAL, 1666, and the crest, an arm embowed and armed; a small collection of old keys; a collection of Gloucester tokens and medals, presented by Mr. W. B. Clegram; a Nuremberg token

found in Eastgate Street, Gloucester, with HANS SCHVLTES IN NUR on the obverse; and a small seal about  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter, with the device of a hare riding on a dog's back, and the inscription, SOHO V. . . . (dog's name?). This spirit of topsy-turvydom was a frequent element in mediæval art. A few years ago, an excellent example on an encaustic tile, was found on the site of Repton Priory, Derbyshire. Puss is there shown in very spirited fashion blowing the horn, and urging on her old enemy, the dog, to the chase; while above, as if to emphasize the grotesqueness of the scene, is a grinning face, with tongue lolling out.

Before leaving this case let me not forget such precious (?) trifles as a fragment of the *Royal George*, another of the "so-called Vocal Memnon, the Northern Colossus before the Palace of Luxor," and a bit of lichen from Stonehenge! I looked, and looked again, at the latter, and failed to see that there was anything unusual about it, so passed, none the wiser, to the adjacent end wall of the room.

Here two large pieces of Roman tessellated pavement arrested my attention. One only has a label, and it is to the effect that it was presented by Miss Purnell, of Stancombe Park. As there is a small collection of objects elsewhere in the museum, described as from the "Stancombe Park Villa," we may conclude that this also, if not both, came from the same spot. A Roman altar, close by, is also *minus* a label. It is 2 feet 4 inches high; its front consists of a panel, in which is the well-wrought sculpture of a soldier with spear and shield; and above are faint traces of lettering. A length of (sixteenth century?) carved oak; two notice-bills of the Cotteswold Games (Dover's Meeting), 1806 and 1819; and a cast of the Rosseter Stone, complete the objects at this end of the room.

We now walk down the left side of the room, the glass cases of which are devoted to natural history objects. Under them, however, are many Roman and Norman carved stones, presumably all local. One has evidently been a Roman antefix. It is 18 inches across, and has for its decorative device a well-carved human head with scrolls proceeding from it, the whole putting

one in mind of Medusa's head. A length of handsome tessellated pavement border (fret-pattern broken at regular intervals by panels) may belong to the two pieces just referred to. On the wall above the cases are the framed objects from the Stancombe Park villa. They are of very simple character—plain bone pins, bone tweezers, two wire hooks with looped handles, rings, a small key, buckles, a bone and a lead disc, 1 inch in diameter and simply decorated, the latter with interlacing arcs, and calling to mind similar discs found on the site of Derventio, near Derby, and illustrated some time ago in this magazine. On the wall is also a photograph of Abbot Seabrook's crosier, which was found in his coffin in 1741. In one of the glass cases are two very elaborate wheel-lock musket stocks. The steel portions of both are beautifully engraved, and the wood is inlaid with ivory. They are described as of Portuguese design and Indian workmanship, and apparently belong to the sixteenth or early seventeenth century. Close by these are the horns of the cow from which the first vaccine lymph was taken by Dr. Jenner at Berkeley, in this county.

Lying loose on one of the glass cases on this side is an interesting relic of mediæval times, which belongs to a class that long puzzled antiquaries. It is a rectangular sculptured slab of alabaster,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches wide, and about (the upper portion is broken away)  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches high. Its chief feature is a venerable face, not unlike the conventional one of the Saviour. The hair on the forehead is parted into three locks, and the beard is divided. Behind it is a disc, which might be regarded as a nimbus. Flanking this are two figures; that on the left-hand being St. Peter, with key and book, and that on the right a mitred archbishop in alb and cope, and holding a cross and book; while below, and, of course, between these figures, is the Agnus Dei. All these figures are in high relief; and, although covered with white paint, some traces of the original colours (green and red) are still visible. The meaning of these curious sculptures was long a *crux*, until Mr. W. St. John Hope brought good evidence together to show that the chief feature represented St. John the Baptist's head on a charger, a favourite subject in the

fourteenth and fifteenth centuries (see his interesting and well-illustrated paper in *Archæologia*, vol. lii.). The accessories varied, but it was always associated with the figure or emblem (the Holy Lamb) of Christ. Mr. Hope does not attempt to explain this association, but he thinks that it indicates that the head was not the sole object of veneration, "but in some mysterious way—at present unknown—a connection of it with the sacrament of the altar." He further states that these panels were not for reredoses, "but devotional tablets of a special kind, that could be hung up, perhaps favoured by the members of some large gild;" and he connects this gild with York, and the manufacture of the tablets with Nottingham.

We now have reached the other end of the room, which has nothing of antiquarian value, except a cast of two Egyptian sitting figures, 2 feet 9 inches high, and some carved oak of no special interest. A little gloomy apartment at this angle of the room contains still more gloomy Egyptian mummies, and their dilapidated cases and coffins.

We now pass to the opposite side of the room. From a small unlabelled case of old keys, our eyes rest upon "the actual oak box for scales and weights belonging to the noted Jemmy Wood, of Gloucester, and his father before him. On the lid are cut names or initials of clerks at the offices of the Woods, bankers for two generations in this city—1749-1826." Near this, is a plaster model and a lithograph of this eccentric Gloucester character.

In a neighbouring glass case, is a curious rectangular vessel constructed of four sheets of lead soldered at the edges, about 8 inches high, and having on each side a sunk panel containing the emblems of the Passion, etc., in low relief. The accompanying illustration is taken from a very rough note-book sketch, but it is sufficiently correct to give a fair idea of it. Each panel is cast from the same mould. The various details will readily be made out from the sketch—the cross, spear, sponge, cock, crown of thorns, nails, ladder, scourges (two), pillar, the heads of Pontius Pilate and the High Priest, basin, purse, dice, and what may be intended for the hammer and pincers above the left-hand limb of the cross; while at the foot are St. Mary with the dead Christ, and

Sts. Mary Magdalene and the other Mary. The whole execution is good, and is probably of the fifteenth century. I have been unable to obtain any information as to its use, or where it came from; but the editor suggests that it may have been a "lavabo," or small vessel for the washing of the priests' hands at Mass, though if so, as he remarks, of an unusual and inconvenient form.

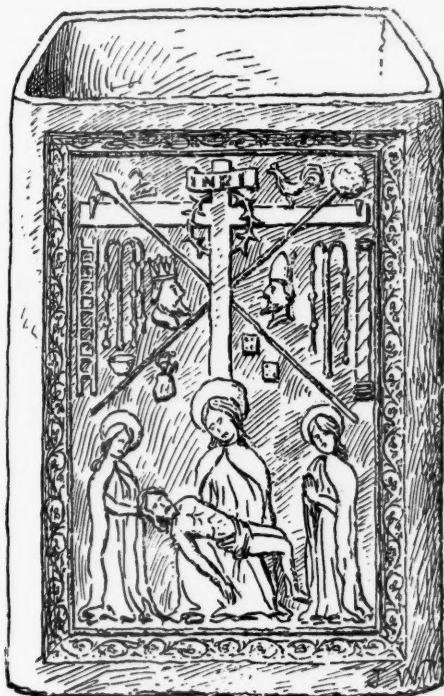
The rest of this side of the room is mainly taken up with prehistoric implements, and their

Cave objects are resumed, the objects covering so wide a range of time as Pleistocene mammals, mediaeval glazed pottery, and worked flints of uncertain age. A few bones and pebbles are from the Bear's Den, a small cave near the above. On the wall above, are numerous examples of stone implements of the Neolithic and Bronze Ages. Many of these are local, as those from barrows and camps at Nailsworth, Sapperton, Chavagne, Hyde, Gatcombe, Longstone, and Avening. Besides these, there are ancient Irish and Danish, modern American, and other examples, from the Solomon Islands, some of which are very beautiful.

In the middle of the room, the first noteworthy object is a part of the stake on which Bishop Hooper suffered martyrdom. It was found many years ago on the spot indicated in Foxe's *Martyrology*, and where now stands the commemorative monument. In the same case, are an impress of the bishop's seal and documents which relate to the transmission of this piece of the stake. Mr. Bellows has published in pamphlet form, an interesting paper upon the subject, which he read before the Cotteswold Club in 1878. In another small case, are some old specimens of the *Gloucester Journal* and the *Gloucester Gazette*. On the floor are a large stone stoup or mortar (mediaeval ?); several fine quern-stones (one, Roman ?); a considerable number of (pre-Norman ?) carved stones obtained from Newent Church, when it was restored in 1884; two iron sword-blades (Anglo-Saxon ?), each about 2 feet 6 inches long, found with 145 others near a camp at Salmondsbury, near Bourton-in-the-Water; three or four pieces of more or less handsome Roman tessellated pavement, all unlabelled except one, from Quay Street, Gloucester; and a part of a Roman sepulchral slab, 2 feet 3 inches wide, with the following imperfect inscription:

VIXI  
CIO XX  
INC EN  
ON

Before leaving the institution, we must not omit to inspect the contents of one of the table-cases. They deserve a more lengthened and detailed description than can be afforded



LEADEN VESSEL, GLOUCESTER MUSEUM.

survivals among modern savages. First, are animals' bones and teeth, and other objects, from King Arthur's Cave, near Simmond's Yap, on the Monmouthshire Wye. In the same case, are a few fragments from Kent's Cavern, Torquay, originally given by Rev. McEnery, who, it will be remembered, was the first systematic excavator of that famous cave. In the next, are "mammalian remains from the gravels," confused with others "lent by Mr. Thomas." In the next, King Arthur's

here, or, in fact, than can be given, on account of the sparseness of the information that accompanies them. Very many of these came from the celebrated Purnell collection, but it is not easy to say which of them. We will pick out a few of these objects that give a fair idea of all. An oval bronze medal (Roman ?), about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches long, and of beautiful workmanship, has two figures in relief; the one, a draped woman seated, and holding a cornucopia, and the other, a man standing and offering her something. Several vessels, of the same alloy, have the purest of classic outlines: one is a jug standing about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches high; the other, a two-handled tazza, about 5 inches high. They are probably Roman, as also are two large and slender bow-shaped fibulae. These are nearly 3 inches long, and are skilfully made of bronze wire, hammered here and there into flattened surfaces. Besides these, there are many bronze personal ornaments, and other small objects. A terra-cotta bottle, which is moulded into the form of a helmed head—the helmet drawn over the face—has all the simple elegance of Greek art. A small doll-like object—a youth with a disc in the right hand—has the limbs riveted to the trunk, consequently movable, like those of a Dutch doll. There are also other terra-cotta objects, as the heads of statuettes. Some exquisitely worked arrow and spear-heads (mostly barbed) of flint are artistically grouped on a tray. A bronze ribbed sickle, about 5 inches from tip to base, is similar to Fig. 233 in Evans' *Ancient Bronze Implements*, only more curved. Of similar age and character, are a fine ribbed spear-head, a dagger, 6 inches long, and a plain penannular bracelet,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, and closely resembling Fig. 472 in the above work. One old English object is worthy of special notice. It is a mould carved out of fine white stone. The object cast from it would be like a miniature handbook—oblong, and with a prolongation for insertion into a handle, and on it the alphabet in Roman capitals. It is not easy to say what its age is, but to judge from some details of the letters, I am inclined to think it is late sixteenth, or early seventeenth century, work. Another stone, of very similar character, presents the intaglio of a disc,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter, edged with a dotted fillet, and with a fleur-de-lys in the centre.

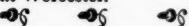
But the most noticeable object of all, in this case, is the head of a crosier, about 1 foot long. It is a charming piece of work, made of gilt metal inlaid with black enamel. But, unfortunately, nothing seems to be known of its history, beyond that it was given to the museum by the late Mr. Arkell, with other things. Mr. Lucy, the honorary secretary of the institution (to whom I am much indebted for information), states that it has been pronounced to be of Limoges manufacture. It certainly dates from the thirteenth century. The loop contains a spirited representation of an angel (St. Michael ?) spearing a lizard-like monster.



## Publications and Proceedings of Archaeological Societies.

### PUBLICATIONS.

No. 2 of vol. xiv. of the second series of the Proceedings of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES covers the period from April 23 to June 22, 1892. It opens with the interesting annual address of the President (Sir John Evans) on St. George's Day, previous to his laying down the reins of office in favour of Mr. Franks; it is an excellent summary of the year's archaeological work. The following is a list of the more important exhibits and brief papers of the eighty pages of this part, given in the order in which they occur: Mr. W. Rouse, a small head of Egyptian glass; Mr. Arthur J. Evans, a highly interesting Roman bronze lamp, with chains, rings, and dedicatory tablet, A.D. II (illustrated); Mr. J. T. Irvine, on the "So-called Monument of Abbot Hedda," at Peterborough (fully illustrated); Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, "The Ancient Maces and Seals of the Extinct Borough of Burford" (illustrated); Mr. Robert Blair, "Roman-Inscribed Altar at Wallsend"; Mr. C. H. Read, on "An Important Find of Bronze Implements at Shoebury, Essex," (illustrated)—a valuable paper; Mr. E. M. Beloe, "A Quern of Late Roman or Saxon Date, still retaining its Iron Handle" (illustrated); Mr. Haverfield, on "A Roman Bronze Inscription at Colchester"; Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, "A Silver Perforated Dish of Unusual Design, 1618-19" (illustrated); Mr. F. B. Garnett, "The Lately Recovered Brass of John Borrell, from Broxbourne Church, Herts" (illustrated); Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, on "The Saxon Crypt of Ripon Minster (a plan)"; and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, on "Some Remains of Early Vestments found in a Bishop's Coffin at Worcester."



The SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND has just issued a new and enlarged edition of their

*Catalogue of the National Museum of Antiquities.* It consists of 380 closely-printed 8vo. pages, and has a wealth of typical illustrations under almost every class. The catalogue is a model of what such a compilation of a handy character should be, and is in itself an evidence of the admirable arrangement that characterizes the well-housed collection of Scotland's antiquities. The catalogue is divided into the following sections: Stone Implements, Scotland; Collections (Stone) from Special Localities, Scotland; Collections from other Countries, for Comparison; Moulds for Casting Bronze Implements, Scotland; Bronze Implements, Weapons, and Ornaments, Scotland; Sepulchral Collections, Scotland; Personal Ornaments, etc., Scotland; Roman Remains, Scotland; Collections from Inhabited Sites, Scotland; Sculptured Stones, Scotland; Antiquities of the Viking Period, Scotland; Canoes, etc., Scotland; Ecclesiastical Scotland; Arms and Armour, Scotland; Floor Tiles, etc., Scotland; Musical Instruments, Scotland; Domestic Utensils, Scotland; Instruments of Punishment, Torture, etc., Scotland; Scottish Dress; Watches, Clocks, Compasses, etc., Scotland; Seals and Stamps, Scotland; Charms and Amulets, Scotland; Tobacco-pipes, Snuff-boxes, Scotland; Chessmen, Draughtsmen, etc., Scotland; Miscellaneous Articles, Manuscripts, Letters, Scotland; Coins and Medals, Scotland.—The book is not only indispensable for a visitor to the museum, but is a most desirable adjunct to the library of any practical or working antiquary; for, brief as are the descriptions, the numerous good woodcuts, which are found on almost every page, make the volume a thoroughly useful handbook of general archaeology. The varieties of stone implements are abundant and well classified. We are glad to see that the pedantic name "Celt," which used to be applied to all axes of prehistoric times, is discarded. An interesting illustration is that on page 76, of the upper and lower stones of a quern on a wooden frame, which was in use in North Yell in 1865. The arrangements of extensive collections to illustrate the general character of the archaeological deposits on certain defined areas of a sandy nature are an excellent and almost unique feature of this museum, and are here well illustrated. There is a splendidly varied collection of bronze implements, the gem (illustrated) being a beautiful specimen of hammered work in the shape of a circular shield two feet in diameter, the upper surface of which is covered in raised concentric circles and rows of knobs. Among the "personal ornaments" of a later section are several of bronze. One of these is a circular bronze mirror, eight inches in diameter, with a handle, having late Celtic ornamentation. With it is a bronze "gorget" to match, with spiral ornaments. The shape of the mirror and the pattern on the gorget are exactly similar to the more beautiful mirror of the Gloucester Museum, illustrated in this issue of the *Antiquary*. There are also some particularly fine specimens of bronze caldrons. A variety of good samples of cinerary urns of clay are illustrated, as well as the small cup-shaped urns, and urns of the food-vessel type. Among the "personal ornaments" are some most noble silver brooches of considerable size, beautifully ornamented with interlaced work, including the grand Hunterston brooch of silver gilt, with amber settings, and having a runic inscription

on the back; of this last brooch, both the obverse and the reverse are engraved. There are also some fine ornaments of pure gold. The altar and inscribed stones of the Roman period are not very numerous, but there is a good illustration of the exceptionally finely sculptured Legionary Tablet of sandstone, 9 feet by 3 feet, found near the end of the Roman wall at Bridgeness, on the Forth. The collections of objects from the brochs or circular towers, peculiar to Scotland, and of post-Roman date, are singularly interesting, and so, too, are the collections from the crannogs or lake-dwellings. The collection of sculptured monuments and crosses of an early Christian character is a fairly representative one, but includes many casts. The best specimens are illustrated in the catalogue. There are some rich specimens and remarkably fine ornamentation among the hoards of the Vikings. The ecclesiastical section, with the lovely ornamental crozier of St. Fillan as its choicest relic; and a highly interesting selection of articles of domestic use, here find their appropriate illustrations. We are not aware whether there are any copies of this most important catalogue for sale to non-members, but it would indeed be well if this were the case.



A second most useful volume, though in another direction, recently issued by the same society, is the *GENERAL INDEX AND INDEX OF ILLUSTRATIONS TO THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND, 1851—1890*. The index to the twenty-four volumes of the Proceedings occupies 440 double-column pages of the small 4to. size, corresponding with the Transactions. It cannot fail to be exceedingly helpful to the antiquary, and we congratulate the society on its accomplishment. We have tested it in several places, and have failed to find any errors or any omissions of any importance.



The concluding quarterly part of the second volume of the fifth series of the Journal of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND is the thickest we remember to have received. This is partly occasioned by the preface and good index to vol. ii., and by the ever increasing list of fellows and members; but also by the happy inclusion within its covers, as a society "in union" with the London Society of Antiquaries, of the excellent index of archaeological papers published in 1891, and of the report on the transcription and publication of parish registers. The journal proper, in addition to a good variety of miscellanea (including three illustrations of curious sculptured slabs at Saul, co. Down) and notices of books, contains the following varied selection of antiquarian papers: "On the Ornamentation of the Lough Erne Shrine," by Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J., with no less than nine illustrations; a brief explanation of the remarkable Irish custom of butter burying in bog banks, by Rev. J. O'Laverty; the first part of "The Geraldines of the County Kilkenny," with folding pedigrees, by Mr. G. D. Burtchaell; a good account of the ruins of the ancient monastery at St. Mullins, co. Carlow, with several engravings and plans, by Rev. J. F. M. French; a continuation of Miss Hickson's "Old Place-Names and Surnames"; the first part of "Killaloe: its Ancient Palaces and

Cathedral," by Mr. T. J. Westropp, with illustrations ; and "Notes on the Ancient Monuments Protection (Ireland) Act, 1892, and the previous Legislation connected therewith," by Mr. Robert Cochrane, F.S.A.



The second volume of the HENRY BRADSHAW LITURGICAL TEXT SOCIETY, which has been just issued, is *The Manner of the Coronation of King Charles the First of England at Westminster, February 2, 1626*, edited by Rev. Chr. Wordsworth, M.A. The volume consists of lxviii pages of introduction and of 147 pages, in which the full details of the coronation are given. It forms a book of rare interest and of exceeding value to the historian and liturgiologist, as well as to the general antiquary. It is difficult to see how any editor could better have fulfilled his task. When Maskell's *Monumenta Ritualia* was issued, he was unable to bring forward any satisfactory authority for the elaborate coronation form used at the crowning of Charles I. But Mr. Wordsworth has been more fortunate, for he is able to print (using Lambeth and St. John's Camb. MSS.) (1) the collation of an order contemplated, (2) the form actually used, and (3) notes written by Dr. Laud (then Bishop of St. David's), some immediately before, and others immediately after, the coronation. One of the interesting facts that come out is that the service was originally designed for a double coronation, but that eventually Henrietta Maria declined to be either crowned or anointed, although she was proclaimed Queen of England. Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth were both crowned with the usual office in Latin, the mediæval forms undergoing little, if any, revision. James I. was crowned with too much haste to allow due attention to be given to the details of the ceremonial. Therefore Charles I. resolved to issue a commission to Archbishop Abbot and certain of his suffragans to revise the order. By far the most active of these commissioners was Bishop Laud. The editor's account of the holy oil and the varied modes of anointing peculiar to the English use are most interesting. For the first time we have published the prescription used in preparing the "oil" for the anointing of Charles I., which was done "by his Physicians ; and hallowed by ye Bp. of S. David's" : "Olei florum Aurantiorum & Iasimini per infusione in oleo Been preparati, quale ex Hispania affertur, ana 5vi. Olei stillatiti Rosarum 5s. Olei cinnamomi stillati 5ii. Florum Benzoini non adustorum alborum in arenâ per copinum chartaceum extractorum 5i. Ambrægrisæ 5iij, Moschi 5ij, Zibette 5i. Misce in porphyrite, mox in porcellana super cineres tepidos. Adde Spiritus Rosarum 5s. F. Ung." There are also given a set of valuable appendices, including a fourteenth-century coronation order and list of services ; a table of comparison between a fifteenth and seventeenth century coronation ; the coronation of James I. and his Queen ; notes by Sancroft and others ; Charles I.'s coronation at Holyrood, 1633 ; the coronation office in Prynne's *Signal Loyalty* ; a list of English coronations from 1066 to 1838 ; and a list of Archbishops and Bishops consecrating from 1547 to 1838.

The sixth volume of the SOMERSET RECORD SOCIETY is the *Pedes Finium* for the County of Somerset (Ric. I.—Edw. I.), by Emanuel Green, F.S.A. (price to subscribers, one guinea). These Feet of Fines (written in abbreviated Latin) are here printed in English, yet, as the preface tell us, "with the form and reading of the originals so fully retained that it may be hoped no further reference need be made to them." It would have been useful if one of the documents had been given in full in its original form as a specimen of all the rest. In the introduction Mr. Green writes : "It is disappointing, perhaps, that more curious points and customs are not recorded, but this arises from each document being so limited, generally to its own simple intention." Still, there is much interesting diversity in the different services and annual rents mentioned in the agreements ; these include a rose, roses, a chaplet of roses, white gloves, spurs, to mew a hawk, a stick of eels, salmon, cumin, pepper, and a clove gillyflower. In one case (p. 367) "a palfrey, with harness and proper fittings, and a groom, and a chambermaid, and a laundress, and a squire" were to be found. The payment mentioned at the end of each final concord is not for the land, but for the agreement, and sometimes consists of money, sometimes of a sore sparrowhawk, or a sore goshawk, these being birds of one year old. No notes are added to identify names of persons or places, and possibly it was considered that the addition of these would make the volume (which already reaches to 426 pages) too bulky ; but surely when an obvious error occurs in the original, it would have been well to point it out in a note. Thus on p. 80 there is an agreement between Michael, Abbot of Clopton, and Wm. de Monteacuto for 800 acres of marsh in Welton : of course, *Clopton* should be *Glaston*, but the error finds a place even in the index, where the claimant appears as "Clopton, Abbot of." The index, which the editor modestly refers to as being "in skeleton form," seems to us very full, and, as far as we have tested it, very accurate. It consists of twenty-seven pages of three columns each. The introduction is extremely interesting, and contains much valuable information on the several parts of the documents treated of, together with remarks on "common rights," "knights' service," "duel or trial by battle," and kindred subjects. We congratulate the Somerset Record Society on the appearance of this volume, and await with interest *The Cartulary of Bath Abbey*, promised for 1893, and *The Bruton and Montacute Cartularies*, to be edited respectively by the Rev. W. Hunt and Mr. John Batten, F.S.A.

F. W. W.



The third part of vol. iv. (new series) of the Transactions of the ESSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, extends from pp. 161 to 228. The first article is entitled "Destruction of Church Monuments in Essex," by Mr. H. W. King, who has previously drawn attention to grievous cases of wrongs done to sepulchral memorials. It is a most admirable paper, and we wish we had space to transfer much of it to our columns. Here is a quotation : "A novel idea of the modern church restorer, conservative to a certain extent, but not the less ridiculous and inde-

fensible, is to remove sepulchral effigies from their slabs and fix them upon the walls. . . . The idea of the mediæval artist, with his exquisitely fine feeling and sense of propriety, was to represent the departed lying in solemn state upon his bier, with his hands clasped in prayer. The modern church restorer, in his intense vulgarity of idea, thinks they look better staring down from the walls upon his gew-gaw tiles, which occupy their place. If he really thinks they look better stuck bolt upright, with a background of whitewash, than reposing in one of dark, shining Purbeck marble, on the pavement over their remains, most of us will, I think, say mildly that he is under a miserable delusion; nor would the mural position be improved even were the walls frescoed." The particular case discussed in this paper is the alleged burial of a large monumental brass (a double "bracket brass") in the chancel of South Bemfleet Church.—Mr. Henry Laver, F.S.A., writes on "Rayleigh Mount: a British Oppidum"; a learned paper, illustrated with ground-plan and sections, and a full-page plate.—Mr. J. C. Gould contributes "Remarks upon an Ancient Cemetery in Chigwell Parish," with a ground-plan and several cuts of the pottery found at this Romano-British burial-place.—Mr. H. W. King writes on "The Lawless Court of the Honour of Rayleigh," and also gives a "Description of a Roman Oven or Kiln discovered at South Shoebury."—An account of the Siege of Colchester in the Great Civil War is wisely reprinted from the appendix of the Seventeenth Report of the Historical Manuscript Commission.—Proceedings at meetings complete the part, which is certainly one of true antiquarian value.

The report of the tenth annual meeting of the SOCIETY FOR PRESERVING MEMORIALS OF THE DEAD forms a pamphlet of sixty-three pages. The meeting was held at Bishop's Stortford and district on June 21 and 22, when various churches were visited, and several papers of value on brasses and other memorials were read. These were named in a previous number of the *Antiquary*, so that it only remains for us now to congratulate the members on having these papers in an accessible form.

The UPPER NORWOOD ATHENÆUM has again published in a well-printed pamphlet of 102 pages the account of the summer excursions of the members for the season of 1892. The volume is well edited by Mr. M. Pope, F.S.A., the president and energetic hon. sec. The excursions in this number comprise descriptive reports and papers on Boxhill, Denbies, and Ranmoor; Hertford; Chelmsford; Taplow and Bray; Amberley and Parham; Cobham Hall and Park; Roehampton; Eridge Park; Silchester; Reigate; Canterbury; and Oxford. It is almost invidious to particularize among the pleasant reports of these obviously pleasant antiquarian outings; but the three which we should have most enjoyed would have been, Oxford, under the leadership of Rev. Lord Victor Seymour; Silchester, under Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A.; and Canterbury, under Mr. Theophilus Pitt, A.K.C., of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society. Mr. Pitt's paper on the ecclesiastical history of Canterbury

is a careful and scholarly bit of work. Silchester is rendered more interesting by the insertion of several blocks lent by the *Illustrated London News*.

The last number of the first volume of the Monthly Journal of the CORN HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY opens with the conclusion of "Castlemore and Connected Castles in Muskerry," by Mr. Herbert Webb Gilman, with plans and illustrations.—Mr. C. M. Tennison continues his account of the "Private Bankers of Cork and the South of Ireland."—There are also a variety of Notes and Queries giving useful information, as well as continuations of the separately paged serial works, to which we have several times alluded.

The last number of the WILTSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY'S MAGAZINE opens with a note by Rev. W. Cunnington on two urns in the society's museum at Devizes. They are remarkable as being round-bottomed and having eyelet-holes for suspension. Both are from the collection of Sir R. C. Hoare. The one found at Kingston Deverill, Wilts, the other at Long Crendon, Bucks. The two urns are well illustrated by a photoprint plate.—Some entries made in Latin by the Rev. W. Sherwin, 1700—1735, in the registers of Collingbourne-Ducis follow, with translation and annotations by Canon Hodgson, the present rector. Mr. Sherwin comments on his neighbours very freely, e.g., "John Torbuck, M.A., formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, then Rector of Ludgershall, threw away his life on April 14, 1707; a man of talent, of pleasant wit, and no mean poet, but broken down by his family troubles.

"Who can excel, of scanty means posset,  
By worthless wife and daughters vile opprest?"

The great storm of November 27, 1703, is also noted: "Wh<sup>ch</sup> did unspeakable damage all over England, but few places suffer'd more y<sup>n</sup> ye Parsonage here. For there was one long barn blown down, all ye rest of ye barns, outhouses, stables, & reeks of corn were unthatched, ye whole dwelling house uncovered, ye lead upon ye chancell shrivell'd up like a scowl, & ye tower & body of ye church much damnified."—"Notes on the Church Plate of Wilts," by the Rev. E. H. Goddard, are accompanied by illustrations of one of the most important pieces from Nightingale's *Church Plate of Wilts*, with a chronological list of church plate in South Wilts to the end of the eighteenth century. Mr. Goddard mentions an interesting Elizabethan chalice and paten which have lately come to light at Stratton under singular circumstances. It appears that a former vicar, seeing that they had got thin and battered, and had, moreover, been mended more than once, proposed that they should be sold for the very moderate sum of 7s. 6d. offered for them by a local silversmith. One of the churchwardens, however, said that, if it was all the same to the vicar, he should prefer that the chalice, out of which his father and grandfather had received the Sacrament, should not be sold. The vicar accordingly, as the matter was of such small moment, handed over the articles to the churchwarden to keep, and they were put away and forgotten, and a pewter chalice substituted for

them, until they were discovered and restored to use by the present vicar last year.—The paper on the “Excavations in Wansdyke,” by General Pitt Rivers, contains a digest of the results of the excavations conducted by the General in 1889 and 1891, which are more fully set forth in the third volume of his works lately issued, the evidence going to prove that the Dyke is not *earlier* than the Roman occupation of Britain.—Next follow some fifty pages of transcripts, by Mr. T. Waylen, from a MS. diary of the Parliamentary Committee which sat at Falstone House in South Wilts during the Civil War, containing much valuable information, and the names of a large number of the most prominent persons then living in the county, who appear either to compound for their malignancy, to answer charges brought against them, or to bring in contributions to provide the sinews of war for the Parliament.—Mr. F. M. Willis gives a list of the seventeenth-century “Wilts Tradesmen’s Tokens,” which have come to light since the publication of the first edition of Boyne, chiefly taken from Dr. Williamson’s work, mentioning, however, a few which have never appeared before in any list.—An interesting pavement and small semicircular bath lined with tesserae, which were discovered at Box, and taken up in 1881, are shortly described by the Rev. E. H. Goddard, the description being illustrated by two photographic plates.—The number concludes with a series of short notes on several local finds, of which no record has appeared elsewhere.—The list of new members elected in 1892, to the number of thirty-two, shows that the society has plenty of life and vigour.



The third part of the Transactions of the SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY for the year 1892, just issued to subscribers, contains the “Shropshire Lay Subsidy Roll of 1327 for the Hundred of Munslow,” annotated by Miss Auden; the late Mr. Blakeway’s “History of Hadwall,” with the manorial and general history brought down to the present time, edited by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A. This society, which continues to take a leading place among our county publishing societies, has also issued to its subscribers 128 pages of “Calendar of Wills and Administrations at Lichfield.”



Part I. (January) of vol. iii. of the Journal of the EX-LIBRIS SOCIETY makes a good start of the new volume. It opens with “William Hogarth as a Book-plate Designer,” by the editor, with some excellent engraved examples. To this succeeds “Yorkshire Book Plates,” compiled by Mr. John H. Ashworth. Editorial notes, and a variety of pertinent small print miscellanea, together with a well-printed title-page, contents, and index for the second volume, complete the number.



Part II. of vol. xv. of the Proceedings of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY has some brief but valuable remarks by the President on the very slender help that has yet been gained from a study of Egyptian records towards the identification of the Pharaoh of the Exodus. The President (Mr. P. le Page Renouf), also gives a further continuation of the Egyptian “Book of the Dead.”—Mr. W. F. Ainsworth, F.S.A.,

contributes an interesting paper on “The Two Captivities.”—Mr. F. Cope Whitehouse describes the Lake Moeris, and favourably notices Major Brown’s new book (which we have reviewed in another column), under the title, “The Raizan-Moeris and the Ptolemaic Maps”; it is illustrated with a map of Middle Egypt from the latest survey, and with a reproduction of Ptolemy’s quaint map of Egypt.—The same gentleman describes and gives two plates of the beautiful calligraphy of a papyrus fragment, containing part of the oration of Demosthenes against Meidias; it is the only codex thus far recovered from the tenth century.

#### PROCEEDINGS.

At the meeting of the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION on January 11 some Roman coins of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius, found near Newbrough, Northumberland, on the line of the military way, south of the Roman wall, were exhibited by Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A. They afford some evidence that the roads of approach and the wall itself are of the same date.—Mr. Oliver described some curious old MSS.—Dr. Fairbank, F.S.A., exhibited an admirable rubbing of the fine brass of Lord Camoys and his wife in Trotton Church, Sussex, and Mr. Oliver rendered descriptions of various other “Garter” brasses.—The Rev. Cave Browne read a paper on the church of St. Martin, Detling, Kent, where two interesting sepulchral slabs were found some few years since, and carefully preserved by him. The staple for receiving the point of a lance formerly deposited in the chancel by a member of the Detling family has been uncovered in the roof, and also the iron crook to receive its foot. Drawings of the well-known lectern were exhibited. It is, however, most likely a music-stand of foreign workmanship.—Mr. Park Harrison, M.A., exhibited a copy of one page of the MS. life of St. Cuthbert, by the Venerable Bede, now in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. It represents King Aegfrith and St. Cuthbert standing beside a church, and it is surrounded with a border of foliage of remarkable character. The date is about 950, but the foliage is similar to work of the thirteenth century.—Part of an elaborate paper was then read on the old traders’ signs in Little Britain by Mr. H. Syce Cumming, F.S.A. Scot. In this street were assembled a great many of the early booksellers and publishers. The signs were very numerous and peculiar, and they date from an early period in the sixteenth century until well into the eighteenth, when the locality was abandoned by the booksellers. Additional interest was given to the list of the signs by notices of many of the most curious of the books issued from the shops named. The lateness of the hour caused the remainder of the paper on the signs in Duck Lane, adjoining, to be deferred.



We were particularly sorry to find the following paragraph in the *Athenaeum* of January 7: “At a meeting of the Council of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, on December 20, Mr. Hartshorne resigned his position in connection with the *Archæological Journal*, which he has edited for upwards of fourteen years. At the same meeting Mr. Gosselin resigned the secretaryship of the Institute, which he has held for nine years.”

At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND, on January 9, the following communications were made: "On some Stone Implements," by Professor Duns, D.D.; "On Incised Sculpturings on Stones in the Cairns of Loughcrew, County Meath, Ireland," illustrated with a series of water-colour sketches, by Mr. William Frazer; "Notes respecting the Derivation and Signification of the Place Name of Falkirk, as ascertained from early Charters and other Historical Documents," by Mr. Peter Miller; and "Notice of a Cist with an Urn," found at Noranside, Fearn, Forfarshire, by Rev. J. Ferguson.—There were also exhibited by Mr. Lockhart Bogle, a Highland lark, with peculiarly carved handle; and by Mr. J. O. Clazy an urn of drinking-cup type, from Noranside.



The opening of the 1893 session of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY took place on January 10, when Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., gave an address, entitled: "The Frontiers of the Roman Empire and of Roman Britain." The conspectus of his able lecture was as follows: (1) General notions of the Romans about frontiers, walls, rivers, buffer-states; (2) the frontiers of the Empire, in the East, on the South, on the Danube and Rhine; (3) Britain a frontier itself, the military occupation always the prominent feature in the province; (4) the British fortresses, Chester, the northern frontier (Hadrian's Wall, the Glasgow and Edinburgh lines), the defences of the west coast, of Cumberland, Lancashire, and Wales; and (5) elaboration of the system under Diocletian, the Saxon shore.



The second evening meeting of the FOLK-LORE SOCIETY was held at 22, Albemarle Street on December 21, the president (Mr. G. L. Gomme, F.S.A.) in the chair.—Mr. E. S. Hartland, F.S.A., read a paper "On a Marriage Custom of the Aborigines of Bengal."—Starting with Colonel Dalton's account, in his *Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal*, of the *sindra dán*, a ceremony practised at marriages by several of the aboriginal tribes, and consisting in the bridegroom's marking the bride with red lead, he attempted, by comparison of ceremonies in other parts of the world, to verify Colonel Dalton's guess that it symbolized the fact that bride and bridegroom become by marriage one flesh. He then passed to other ceremonies of similar import, discussing especially the Roman rite of *confarreatio* and its analogues elsewhere. But union implies union, not only with the spouse, but also with the spouse's kindred; and conversely it implies separation from the kindred of birth. A number of ceremonies and other usages bearing on this point were examined; and it was shown, in opposition to the view of M. Westermarck, in his recently published *History of Human Marriage*, that over a wide area the consent of the kin generally is required to a marriage, the reason being the loss on the one hand and the gain on the other of the kin by taking away or adding a member. Mr. Hartland expressed the opinion that M. Westermarck had unduly overlooked the study of ceremonies, and that this was the reason of the mistaken conclusions he had arrived at in these and some other points in his otherwise valuable work. A discussion followed in

which the Rev. C. Swynnerton, Mr. Jacobs, Mr. J. Stuart Glennie, Mrs. Nutt, Mr. Brynmôr Jones, M.P., and the president took part.—The following short papers were also read, viz: (1) "On the Sin Eater," by Mrs. Murray Aynsley; and (2) "On the Cow Mass, formerly held at Dunkirk," by Mr. E. Peacock, F.S.A.—Mrs. Gomme exhibited some rubbings of games cut on stones, found at Norwich Castle; and a printed version of the Mummer's play, sent by Mr. W. H. Patterson, of Strandtown, Belfast.



At the meeting of the ELIZABETHAN SOCIETY, on January 4, Mr. Frederick Rogers in the chair, Miss Grace Latham read an interesting paper on "All's Well that Ends Well," and "Troilus and Cressida," considered from a chronological and dramatic point of view, in which she remarked that each of these plays are supposed by many critics to belong to two dates far apart, the first being sometimes identified with the "Love's Labour's Won," praised by Meres in his "Palladis Tamia," 1598. The passages usually received as early work in "All's Well that Ends Well" closely resemble in their style, especially in the use of rhyme and metaphor, that of "Love's Labour's Lost," the success of which would make an allusion to it in the title of the next play a good advertisement. In "All's Well that Ends Well" the major portion of the first play had been cancelled, a few easily recognised fragments alone remaining of it. In "Troilus and Cressida" Shakespeare has followed quite a different method, leaving some scenes almost intact, replacing others with totally new matter, and retouching the remainder so elaborately and with such careful imitation of his old style as to make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish between the early and late work. The former belongs to a time when Shakespeare no longer had to struggle to express himself, but delighting in his dexterity, his gift of melodious verse, and fertile imagination, yet wrote every line with definite dramatic purpose. The scenes are full of passion, brilliant comedy and strong tragic power; the characterization is clear, well defined, with great variety and much contrast—the work of a practised dramatic author. The latter belongs to his gloomy middle period. It chiefly treats of the two ideals of worldly life, that to which the chief good is fame, nobly attained by constant labour, and in submission to constituted authority, and that which finds it in one of the many forms of self-indulgence.—A discussion followed, which was opened by the chairman, and continued by Mr. James Ernest Baker, Mr. W. H. Cowham, Mr. J. A. Jenkinson, Mr. W. Rickards, and other members of the Society.—The secretary announced that Mr. Richard Le Gallienne would read a paper on "William Chamberlayne" at the next monthly meeting.

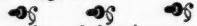


At a meeting of the ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, held in the Chapter-house, St. Paul's, on January 18, an interesting paper was read by Mr. G. Ambrose Lee (Bluemantle), entitled: "Some Notes on English Ecclesiastical History."



At the anniversary meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY, held on January 10, the secretary (Mr. W. H. Rylands, F.S.A.), was able to

present a satisfactory report for the year 1892, though acknowledging that its work was crippled by the comparatively small number of members. We are glad to quote the following paragraph of the report, as it has been sometimes wrongfully assumed that the Society is entirely in the hands of a few Egyptologists who exclude other work : "The Society, it must never be forgotten, is by no means restricted to the particular studies of Egyptology and Assyriology. It has published many communications upon other subjects embraced in the general title of Biblical Archaeology, and the Council are quite prepared and always willing, within limits, to extend the radius of operations. To do this satisfactorily we must receive the assistance and co-operation of those interested in the other subjects included in our studies, and I can only express the hope that this assistance and co-operation will be freely given during the coming year." After passing in review the work done by the Society in the past year, chiefly by giving a summary of the "Proceedings," the report went on to name the official incorporation of the Society as a technical Corporate Institute, and the securing of a lease of the house at 37, Great Russell Street, where there is room for the rapidly increasing valuable library. The audited balance-sheet showed that the funds available for the year 1892 were £508 10s. 5d., and the expenditure in the like period £470 4s. 5d., leaving a balance to be carried forward of £36 6s.



The monthly meeting of that important new association, which has made so healthy a start — THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY — was held on December 19, at 20, Hanover Square, Mr. H. S. Ashbee presiding.—Mr. Henry B. Wheatley read a paper on "The Present Condition of English Bibliography, and Suggestions for the Future." After reviewing the materials already existing for a general bibliography of English literature, Mr. Wheatley expressed the hope that the society would undertake the work of a complete bibliography, which, he maintained, might be accomplished by well-organized co-operative effort within a reasonable time. A discussion ensued, in which several members took part, and a vote of thanks to Mr. Wheatley concluded the proceedings.



At the December meeting of the BELFAST NATURAL HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY Mr. R. M. Young, C.E., read an interesting paper, entitled "Brief Antiquarian Notes at Bushfoot and Ballymagarry." The former part of the paper told of his discoveries of a prehistoric settlement on the sandhills of Bushfoot. "On the Causeway side of the Bush, close to the railway-bridge, where a cutting through a gravel bed had laid bare a section of the ancient ground surface, about four feet below the present sward, I dug into the dark unctuous sand, charged with charcoal, with indicated an ancient hearth, and found a number of flint-flake knives and one or two scrapers. On excavating into the bank, a remarkable feature was disclosed in the form of a low wall of sea-worn stones, arranged evidently around the enclosure of the primitive dwelling to prevent the sand falling in. A few yards from this hearth another was disclosed some days after a fresh removal of gravel

from the same hill, and quite a number of flint knives and chips dug out, as well as finely-polished green-stone chisel and a fragment of a celt. The coarse sandstone on which they were rubbed I had previously found close by. At a stone-throw from the spot, and in the direction of the Causeway, are some large boulders of trap, weighing considerably above a ton on the average, evidently forming the remains of a stone circle or funeral monument. These stones must have been brought from the seashore one-eighth of a mile distant, and placed on the surface of ground already occupied by human beings, as on excavating beneath them unmistakable flint implements were obtained in profusion. In fact, the whole district must have supported a large settlement of the early flint age, and was suited admirably to supply their wants. Deer and other wild animals would abound in the dense forests which covered the face of the country, even in Elizabeth's reign. The Bush swarmed with salmon, and the harvest of the sea was at hand, whilst the raw material for their weapons was also easily procurable." Mr. Young then drew a good picture of the present life and dwellings of the natives of Yezo, one of the Japanese islands, a primitive race who, he contended, were singularly like the early inhabitants of Ireland in their habits. The latter part of the paper dealt with much more modern matters, being a description of the former mansion of the Earls of Antrim at Ballymagarry, near Dunluce Castle.



The HENRY BRADSHAW SOCIETY will issue in the early part of 1893 *The Martiloge in Englysshe after the use of the Chirche of Salisbury*, and the facsimile edition of the *Bangor Antiphoner*, completing the issues for 1891 and 1892 respectively. Considerable progress has also been made with the printing of the Rev. H. A. Wilson's edition of the *Evesham Consuetudinary*, and of the second volume of the *Westminster Missal*, which will be sent to the subscribers for the year 1893.



At the last monthly meeting of the DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY a specially interesting paper was read by Mr. J. G. H. Stark on "The Ancient and Rapidly Dwindling Custom of Harvest Kirns." The *kirn* in Scotland corresponds to the harvest home in England. It is the Scotch way of pronouncing the word *churn*, just as church is pronounced *kirk*; much, *meikle*; such-like, *sic-lyke* or *sicken*. In the North of England it is called the *mell-supper*, which some English antiquaries suppose to be a corruption for meal, and that the Scotch is a corruption of the word *corn*. But the word *corn* is never pronounced *kirn*; and in regard to the word *mell*, the explanation given by Brand and adopted by Strutt in his *Sports and Pastimes* is the probable one, that it means the promiscuous mingling of master and servants at the same table. The association of a *kirn* with churning arose from the circumstance that there was always a churning in a farm-house before any large supper, in order to provide "cream crowdie," i.e., cream with oatmeal. There was generally a family tea in the house before the supper in the barn, so that its inmates might give their whole attention to

the guests at the kirk. The farmer, also, always paid his harvesters their wages before the kirk began, so that they might have their minds more free for enjoyment. It was the custom in Scotland towards the end of the reaping to leave a small sheaf standing—called the maiden—at which the harvesters from a distance aimed their hooks, and whoever was skilful enough to cut it, he or she wore a bit of it, and led off in the dance at the kirk. The rest was hung up in the farmhouse until next harvest. The "huk," or hand-sickle, has been long ago superseded by reaping machines. It was a short, sharp, curved instrument, similar to what is represented as having been used in the East from the earliest times. The supper and dance were held in the barn, round the sides of which were placed long deal boards, supported on barrels or other tressels. Supper was laid out on a centre table laden with substantial viands, also whisky, home-brewed beer, and cream custard. Dancing was carried on until daybreak, and the barn-door always stood wide open. The barn was lighted up with thick dip candles, made for the occasion by dipping wick into the melted tallow that had been accumulated in the farmhouse. An itinerant fiddler, and sometimes the bagpipes, furnished music, and the dances were chiefly reels and country dances. Songs were given at intervals, and when daybreak appeared all parted, wishing to the master that he might live to see "mony mae sic merry kirns." Kirns were held all over Scotland forty years ago, but have been gradually dwindling away, until now in many rural districts they are known only by hearsay, and the barns have been gradually demolished.



At the monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE - UPON - TYNE, held on December 28, after the exhibition of several antiquities, Mr. Robert C. Clephan read the first part of a paper on "The Hanseatic Confederation," with special reference to the rise and progress of its English factories and trading in connection with Newcastle. The paper proved to be an interesting and valuable one, the first mention of trade between Newcastle and the Hansa occurring in the fifteenth century.—Rev. C. E. Adamson read another good paper, entitled: "Notes on the Private Account Books of a Lady of the Last Century," based on the interesting MS. books of the expenses of Mrs. Hannah Cuthbertson, widow of the town clerk of Newcastle, from 1756 downwards.



The first general meeting of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held at Hull on January 11, when Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A. (president), gave a full and interesting summary of the history of the Abbey of Meaux. He said that, although not one of the largest of the Cistercian monasteries, it was of great importance in Holderness, and much of the draining that was done by the monks in the twelfth century was of value to the present cultivators of the soil. There was scarcely another monastery in England of whose history so much could be gathered, the chief source being the chronicle drawn up by Abbot Burton at the close of the fourteenth century. Facts not hitherto known he had gleaned from documents in the Public Record Office, such as the visit of Edward II.

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with Gaveston to Meaux Abbey shortly before the murder of that favourite. He had also obtained much information relative to the Abbey at the time of the dissolution, which was too long and tedious to introduce into a lecture, but which would be of value when printed in the Transactions of the society. When they proceeded, as he hoped they would be permitted to do, to the excavation of the site, the various records would prepare them exactly for what they might expect to find; in fact, a good conjectural ground-plan might be drawn out from the statements as to the conventional buildings in the chronicle. There was hardly another monastery of whose condition so faithful and detailed a picture could be given as that of Meaux in the year 1396. Some of these details had been printed, but it remained for them to bring most of them to light. He gave a good many interesting details from the sacristy roll of the relics, a most unusually full one, which has not yet been published. Dr. Cox told several remarkable stories of the Abbey in old days, one of much interest pertaining to a great miraculous crucifix. Another interesting part of the lecture was the account of the loss of many of the monastic possessions by the encroachments of the Humber. The paper was illustrated by a map, on a large scale, of the Abbey's Holderness possessions, prepared by Mr. T. Tindall Wildridge, the hon. secretary.—A large and varied assortment of antiquities dug up during the drainage at Beverley were exhibited and described by Mr. Bolton. The next general meeting will be held at Beverley on March 20.



The second evening meeting of the WINCANTON FIELD CLUB was held in the Parish Room on December 15. The Rev. F. W. Weaver (editor for Somerset of *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*) gave an interesting lecture on "The Military Religious Orders of the Middle Ages, and their Commanderies in Somerset." The first part of the lecture was taken up with a general sketch of the origin of pilgrimages, the rise of the Crusaders, and the foundation of the two great military religious orders. The Order of St. John of Jerusalem (as being the first founded) was noticed first, after which the rise of the Templars and their terrible end were fully related. Coming nearer home, Mr. Weaver said that these two orders had only two commanderies or preceptories in Somersetshire. The Hospitallers had a commandery and also a nunnery (the only one in England belonging to the Order) at Buckland, near Durston; but as the late Mr. Hugo had written its history, he need not do more than refer to it. The History of the Preceptory of the Templars at Templecombe has never been written, so that his remarks would be confined to that institution. Each preceptory was intended to be training-place for young knights and horses. At the time when the Templars were disbanded there were only four Knights Templars at Templecombe, but it must be remembered that there would be several servants in the house, so that altogether there would be between thirty and forty persons at the preceptory. In 1185 Serlo Fitz Odo gave Templecombe to the Templars, but the parish was divided into two distinct manors—Templecombe and Abbascombe. Dugdale, Speed, and Tanner all said

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that Templecombe was given to the Hospitallers, and not to the Templars ; but, the lecturer pointed out, the name itself proved that it was originally Templars' property. The name Temple or Templar still lingered on the Ordnance map, and it would be found that near where the Templars had a preceptory there would be some such place as Temple Farm. There was a place on the Mendips, near Charterhouse-on-Mendip, still called Temple Down Lodge. That showed how ancient names came down to this very day. If anyone had time to go into the subject they would find, whenever there was the name Temple Farm, Temple Down Farm, or Temple House, that the Templars at one time had property in the parish. The first Templar who was tried in England by the commission he had referred to was Bro. Wm. Raven, who, at his trial in 1309 said that he was received into the order of Templars five years before at Coumbe, in the diocese of Bath, by Bro. Wm. More, and that there were then present Bros. John Walpole and Wm. Ering, and about 100 secular persons. He swore "To serve God and the Blessed Virgin Mary, and to end his days in their service. There were no secret rites." He swore on the Gospels to observe the rules of obedience, poverty and chastity ; that he would see no man unjustly put out of his inheritance, and that he would lay violent hands on no man save in self-defence or in war against the Saracens. In the end, the knights who were arrested were declared guilty of secret initiation, of allowing absolution by their officers, and of an oath to advance the wealth of the Order by right or wrong. They were condemned to perpetual penance, or, in other words, to be kept shut up in various monasteries. It seemed to have been the desire that this penance should practically come to an end within a short time. There were then, as he had said, four knights at Templecombe. They were removed, their names and the monasteries to which they were taken being : William de Warrewyk, to Glastonbury ; William de Craucome (Crowcombe), to Muchelney ; Richard Engaine, to Taunton ; and Richard de Collingham, to Montacute. They were kept in these houses 276 days, and receipts were in existence showing that 4d. per day was paid for their keep.



### Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[*Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.*]

INDIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT ; OR, FOLK-TALES FROM THE UPPER INDUS. By Rev. Charles Swynnerton, F.S.A. *Elliot Stock.* Royal 8vo., pp. xxii, 380. With numerous illustrations by native hands. Price 3*s.* 6*d.*

This is a handsome collection of eighty-five stories, translated from the Panjâbi of the Upper Indus. "As folk-tales they claim, of course, the highest possible antiquity, being older than the Jâtakas, older than the Mâhabhârata, older than history itself.

From age to age, and from generation to generation they have been faithfully handed down by people rude and unlearned, who have preserved them through all the vicissitudes of devastating wars, changes of rule and faith, and centuries of oppression. They are essentially the tales of the people." The translator has faithfully collected these tales from the mouths of the narrators, mainly at the little village of Ghâzi, on the Indus, thirty miles above Attock, and upwards of a thousand miles due north of Bombay. In the introduction a vivid and well-written description is given of this district, calling to mind how this land was once in the hands of a Greek dynasty, whose coins attest the excellency of the arts in these remote places, and how it was also under the enlightened rule of the great Buddhist convert, Azoka, several of whose rock-cut edicts still remain to the delight of Oriental epigraphists. "And not only Azoka, for here reigned also the representatives of other famous dynasties as well : the brilliant Scythian chief, Kanishka ; the Hindu Kings of Kabul, of whom Râja Rasâlu was doubtless one ; the survived line of the Sassanians ; the pitiless Mahomedan Mahmoud, the image-breaker of Ghazni ; and lastly, the Mogul Emperors of Delhi. No wonder this region abounds in footsteps of the speechless past, and that every separate village contains within itself an unwritten library of old-world legends, stories, and proverbs, of which the present volume offers but a few examples."

Mr. Swynnerton does not enter at any length into the fascinatingly interesting, but still very puzzling, question, of the inter-connection that exists between the household tales of India and the folk-tales of other lands, and reserves its discussion for some future occasion. But the question is illustrated in a remarkable way right through the volume. For instance, in *Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, by the late Mr. Egerton (reviewed in the last issue of the *Antiquary*), the tale of the simpletons who took a pumpkin for a mare's egg, with the result that it seemed to them to turn into a hare, which they imagined to be a young colt, is told in the vernacular, and assigned with a good deal of circumstance to that county ; but here in Mr. Swynnerton's page we find the identical story, under the title of "The Weaver and the Water-Melon," current in the Upper Indus, and told there with much graphic force, and with additional and amusing variants.

Mr. Swynnerton tells us how he purchased at a Roman bookstall a few years ago a copy of Poggio Bracciolini's *Liber Facetiarum*, of the fifteenth century, and found an almost exact similarity in his fifty-ninth tale to "The Banerwal and his Drowned Wife" of his own oral collection. The story briefly is this : After a great flood, a distracted husband is found on the river banks searching for his wife's corpse. A countryman remarks, "If your wife has been drowned, she must have gone down the stream with the rest of the submerged folk ; why, then, are you going up the stream ? To this the widower replies, "Ah, you did not know that perverse wife of mine. She always went clean contrary to everyone else ; therefore I know full well that, as the rest of the bodies have floated down the river, her corpse is sure to be floating up the stream !"

The numerous illustrations of this entertaining volume add very materially to its value. They are

the work of purely native draughtsmen, and are in the Indian manner. The perspective is occasionally somewhat comic, whilst others show very little notion of proportionate size; but their naive simplicity and directness of treatment are much more forcible than any current Western treatment. "In their way," says Mr. Swynnerton, "they are learned, since every caste-costume, every style in turban or dress, every interior, every scene of whatever kind, is technically correct, representing with careful fidelity a condition of things which has remained unchanged for thousands of years."

In addition to a table of contents, giving the titles of the stories, and a good general index, there is a classification of the tales, based on Mr. Baring Gould's scheme of "Story Radicals," as recommended by Mr. G. Laurence Gomme. They are grouped into (I.) Nursery Tales, with subdivisions: (a) Marvellous or Supernatural, and (b) Adventure or Romance; (II.) Drolls or Comic Tales, with subdivisions: (a) Exploits of Noodles, and (b) Tribal or Caste Eccentricities; (III.) National or Professional Character, with subdivisions: (a) Tribes or Families, (b) Religious Orders, (c) Misers, (d) Trades; (IV.) Fables; and (V.) Miscellaneous Anecdotes.

We believe that all recent collections of Eastern Tales have passed through our hands, and we have no hesitation in saying—irrespective of the real amusement they offered—that Mr. Swynnerton's series is by far the most valuable that has yet been published.



HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANDED INTEREST: its Customs, Laws, and Agriculture. By Russell M. Garnier. *Swan Sonnenschein*. 8vo., pp. xviii, 406. Price 10s. 6d.

We should have liked this book better if the indefinite article had preceded the first word of its title. It is a good book, very much wanted, and on the whole fulfils its mission. But it is by no means *the* history of landed economies and society, which must some day be written. Mr. Garnier is equipped for his task with first-class credentials. He is a practical surveyor and agriculturist, and he knows the value of history. So good is he in the later periods of his subject that it is easy to see he has gone back to the earlier periods out of a pure sense of duty, and though we cannot quite agree with some of his conclusions in his earlier chapters, we bear testimony to the thoroughness of his research, his full acquaintance with all the best authorities, and his judicious steering amidst some very dangerous waters. Where one can see that the later period is really Mr. Garnier's own is in the occasional use of the later terminology for the earlier period. Who, for instance, was "the ancient British yeoman" mentioned on p. 34? If he had really existed, it is probable he would have replaced "the old savage farming customs" by his own; but the antithesis of a yeoman to savage used here by Mr. Garnier is not based upon historical evidence, and is not needed, or indeed used, as a mere piece of forcible rhetoric. Mr. Garnier so well understands the necessity of using correct terms to describe each of the periods covered by his work that we have no hesitation in pointing out this blemish. We need not give other examples, except to object to the expression "British farmer" when used to connote the pre-Roman agriculturist. But it is not really detrimental

to his book, which depends upon too solid a superstructure of knowledge to be seriously damaged by mere slips of style which may easily be corrected in new editions, and we are certain that Mr. Garnier will not misunderstand the criticism.

It is an acute and accurate interpretation of agricultural writers, Roman and English, that they tinged their subject with religious and superstitious feelings, and it may be that in this fact may lie the beginning of much of that agricultural ceremonial and belief which has lately been investigated in connection with another science. Mr. Garnier appears to accept the much-disputed origin of "family" life as the basis of the village, but we do not quite see how the scattered homesteads described by Tacitus could be grouped together to form the village without a much longer historical process than can be described in a single sentence on p. 41. When a little later on he discusses the land-tenure and agriculture of Anglo-Saxon times, he is on firmer ground, and thereafter his book is one of great and permanent value and interest. If, for instance, anyone takes up Chapter XXII., dealing with the general aspect of the country, with its houses, gardens, and orchards, in the Tudor period, it is abundantly clear that the author has dealt with his subject with a lightness of touch and careful accuracy which almost makes it romantic, and his tribute to Harrison, Camden, and other Elizabethan writers, shows well how deeply he has studied them before he brought himself to pen this chapter. The chapter, too, on Estate Economy is very well done, and is very minute in its details, leading up to the following study of a sixteenth-century farm. On the Manor Courts Mr. Garnier writes ably, but not convincingly, and we are not converted by his ingenious method of accounting for the facts which go to support the theory that both Court Baron and Court Leet are offspring of one parent—the village Communal Court. Why should Mr. Garnier be so severe upon those he terms "modern antiquarians"? We think him a little unjust against the writers he thus somewhat scornfully describes, though it is one of his great merits that he pays handsome tribute to all who have investigated in the same field before him, and never attempts to enhance his own work by belittling others from whom he may differ. We commend also some of his practical suggestions to the modern reformer, particularly the plea for arbitration on matters which cannot always be settled fairly in a court of law.

It will be gathered that this book is a solid contribution to an interesting, and, indeed, fascinating, study. It lets us know more of the real life of the nation at different periods than many a treatise of more brilliant design and scope, and it will find readers who will go to it for genuine interesting reading, as well as those who will study it side by side with such writers as Seeböhm, Maine, and others.

G. LAURENCE GOMME.



ONOMASTICON TOTIUS LATINITATIS: opera et studio Doct. Vincentii De-Vit lucubratum. Tom. IV. Distributio XLI. Onesipaurus-Ozzola. *Prati, Aldina Edente*, 1892. London agents, Nutt and Dulau. Price 2s.

A melancholy interest attaches to the issue of this last number of the fourth volume of De-Vit's *Ono-*

*masticon*, as it is the last we shall receive from the octogenarian Paduan lexicographer. Scarcely had he corrected the last proof than he succumbed to the ills of age, and died on the vacation tour in the north of Italy, at the College of Domodossola, in August. Other hands, it is to be hoped, will, with as little delay as possible, be able to make use of the author's MSS., and bring the work to a close. Eight or ten years will, however, be necessary for this purpose, as *P* is a very long letter in ancient proper names, while *S* is the longest in the alphabet. Some years ago De-Vit had already completed the task of marshalling in order all the Greek and Roman proper names that were to appear in his two concluding volumes. The present fasciculus consists of only seven sheets, pp. 801-856, double column, and was an addition required in order to bring the short letter *O* within the compass of the fourth volume. This letter is not without importance, as the names of Orestes, Origen, Orion, Orpheus, Osiris, all in the present number, sufficiently suggest; while the Roman family names, Opellius and Opinius, as also Ovid, naturally come in for special treatment.



**ENGLISH FOLK-RHYMES:** A Collection of Traditional Verses relating to Places and Persons, Customs and Superstitions. By G. F. Northall. *Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co.* Crown 8vo., pp. xii, 565. Price 10s. 6d.

Mr. Northall has done his work most conscientiously and thoroughly. The book represents the result of a laborious and systematic research, and seldom indeed has the compiler failed to give a practical and satisfactory explanation of the rhyme or verse under discussion. The authorities in each instance on which the conclusions are based are given with great care and accuracy. Many and various are the sources which have been laid under examination, ranging from the "Notes and Queries" of papers of recent issue to the most abstruse works on folklore of earlier date. The palpable lack of an index is to a certain extent remedied by a fairly full table of contents.

The book is divided into eighteen chapters. The first—somewhat vaguely entitled "Places and Persons"—is chiefly remarkable for its frequent illustrations of the petty jealousies of English towns and villages, now fast falling into decadence, thanks to the more cosmopolitan nature of their inhabitants. The second chapter gives some amusing and occasionally rather profane book-rhymes, so dear to all schoolboys. Perhaps the most interesting chapter in the book is that on "Superstition," subdivided into Divination, Charms and Spells, and Credulities. One of the most extraordinary of the local customs, described under the heading "Divination," is the following:

"*Pins.*—On St. Thomas' Eve girls peeled a large red onion, stuck pins in it, and said :

"Good St. Thomas, do me right,  
Send me my true love this night,  
In his clothes and his array  
Which he weareth every day."

The repetition of a peculiar charm is recommended for toothache :

"Peter sat weeping on a marble stone;  
Jesus came near and said,  
'What aileth thee, O Peter?'  
He answered and said,  
'My Lord and my God!'

"He that can say this and believeth it for My sake,  
Never more shall have the toothache."

Other chapters of interest are those on Customs, Games, and the Almanac. Quaint advice is given for various saints' days :

"St. Valentine,  
Set thy hopper by mine."

"David and Chad  
Sow peas good and bad.  
Sow beans and peas on David and Chad,  
Be the weather good or bad."

Most of these sayings have direct reference to agriculture, and were evidently in use mainly, if not solely, among the pastoral labouring classes. Mr. Northall has done a real service, both to historian and antiquary, in rescuing from oblivion so interesting and instructive a mass of traditions and customs. That folklore is of great and practical use to the student of history, as well as to the antiquary, has been conclusively proved by that prince of historians, Macaulay.

W. M. C.



**THE ATTIS OF CATULLUS.** Translated into English Verse by Grant Allen, B.A. *David Nutt.* Crown 8vo., pp. xvi, 154. Price 7s. 6d.

We offer a hearty welcome to another of those tasteful and beautifully printed volumes of Mr. Nutt's "Bibliothèque de Carabas." Mr. Grant Allen has in these pages translated the *Attis* into rhythmic English verse, and has added thereto dissertations on the myth of *Attis*, on the origin of tree-worship, and on the Galliambic metre. His estimate of this poem is remarkably high, and is somewhat too extravagant to commend itself to mature classical scholars; but there is no doubt that it is a masterpiece of its kind, and well worthy of the attention and critical acumen that Mr. Grant Allen has bestowed upon it. These are his words about it : "The *Attis* is in my opinion the greatest poem in the Latin language : its spirit is the profoundest, its tone the most modern. We get in it the finest flower of the Celtic genius, infiltrated by the mystic and mysterious charm of the Oriental imagination. No poem is worthier of the closest reading ; no poem so great has received upon the whole such scanty attention. As a work of art, it is supreme and well-nigh perfect ; as a specimen of a peculiar mode of thought and feeling, it deserves the deepest and most sympathetic study."

Mr. Allen's essay on the origin of tree-worship, which covers nearly one hundred of these pages, is an able and original argument. It attempts to combine and bring into harmony Mr. Herbert Spencer's theory of the origin of gods from the primitive ghost, as set forth in *Principles of Sociology*, and the explanation of many myths and religious practices as given by Mr. Frazer in his learned *Golden Bough*. The main idea of Mr. Allen's contention is this : that while all gods were originally ghosts, sacred trees and tree-gods owe their

sanctity to having grown in the first place on the tumulus or barrow of the deified ancestor.



**CULTURE IN EARLY SCOTLAND.** By James Mackinnon, M.A., Ph.D. London. *Williams and Norgate.* 8vo, pp. 239.

The culture of Early Scotland has been so ably investigated from the historical aspect by the late Dr. Skene, by Professor John Rhys as a philologist, and from a purely archaeological point of view by Mr. Joseph Anderson, that he must indeed be rather a bold man who is prepared to attempt to add to what we already know on the subject, unless he has either unearthed some new source of information, or is gifted with the quality we sometimes call genius to enable him to place the facts already known before his readers in an entirely new light.

In order to show that there is no necessity for Mr. Mackinnon to offer up the well-known Scotch prayer, "Oh Lord, give us a guid conceit o' ursels," we have only to quote the following passage from his preface :

"While giving in the footnotes the authorities on whom I base some statement or conclusion, I have refrained from lingering in the text over intricate and dry processes of archaeological or historical reasoning, and have striven to render the story readable, as well as instructive. This merit cannot be claimed, with the rarest exceptions, for the treatises on the history or archaeology of Scotland, which are irksome reading to all but the knowledge-thirsty students."

Are we to gather from this that Mr. Mackinnon intends his book, not so much for the knowledge-thirsty student, as the young person who wishes to take up ancient Scottish "culchaw" as an amusement? Mr. Mackinnon quotes Bishop Stubbs in demanding that the critic shall try to put himself in the author's place, and look at the subject from his standpoint. Presumably, therefore, we must leave the knowledge-thirsty student to rack his brains by trying to grasp the meaning of the dry-as-dust treatises of Anderson, Rhys and Skene, and look at the subject from the standpoint of the author, who wishes to give the general reader an opportunity of becoming acquainted with some of the main facts connected with the development of culture in Scotland in early times, but who does not care to bore him with anything too deep for his limited comprehension. The attempt is not unlike that of a gentleman who advertises that he is able to teach the piano in three lessons; but let that pass.

It would seem that Mr. Mackinnon is of opinion that the advance of civilization in the human race does not depend upon the gradual accumulation of stores of knowledge, but that it took place by leaps and bounds whenever a new material, such as bronze or iron, was discovered for the manufacture of cutting tools, for he says at the beginning of Chapter III., "The use of his implements and weapons would keep the man who was acquainted with the manufacture of bronze from becoming a savage."

He also appears to take a much lower view of the intelligence of the Neolithic peoples than they are generally credited with by those most capable of forming a competent opinion, as is shown by the following remarkable statement (p. 15): "Though the builder of the Later Stone Age used no tools, he was not destitute of tools of a sort." Are not axes,

hammers, gouges, saws, planes, etc., tools? and have not nearly all our modern tools their Neolithic prototypes?

The work under review is divided into three books, dealing respectively with Prehistoric Culture, Roman Culture, and Celtic Christian Culture.

We cannot help admiring the great amount of pains that the author has taken in consulting all the latest and best authorities on Scottish history and archaeology, but we cannot conscientiously say that he has contributed a single new fact to our store of knowledge. The book is readable, and no doubt will prove acceptable to those who are too busy or too lazy to consult the original sources whence the information has been gathered. We notice one or two misprints, as for example "Majorius" for "Marius," on p. 130, and "Winwich" for "Winwick," on p. 182; but the facts are on the whole fairly reliably stated.



**THE FAYUM AND LAKE MOERIS.** By Major R. H. Brown. *Edward Stanford.* Large post 4to, pp. viii, 112. With illustrations, maps, and diagrams. Price 10s. 6d.

This is indeed, as Colonel Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff remarks in his prefatory note, a valuable addition to our previous knowledge of the mysterious Lake Moeris. Major Brown has a great practical superiority over the "learned Germans and brilliant Frenchmen" who have previously attacked the subject, in his thorough acquaintance with the levels of the country. In a few pages of introduction Major Brown states clearly the general aim of the volume—namely, to work out more clearly and fully the ideas of previous explorers and theorists, giving at the same time a list of authorities which amply proves that his conclusions, whatever they may be, are based on no insufficient data.

In his first chapter Major Brown describes the Fayum of the present day in a style which is perhaps rather too technical to form easy reading for any but an engineer. In the second chapter the evidence of the classical writers and that of an Arabic tradition is briefly and concisely set forth. The theories and conjectures of later explorers and travellers are set forth with great elaboration and minuteness of detail in the following chapter; Mr. Petrie seems to be, perhaps, the most trustworthy of modern authorities. The history of the Fayum province occupies Chapter IV., and, again, both history and conjecture evidently favour Mr. Petrie's conclusion. In a few concluding pages (Chapter V.) Major Brown discusses the probability of the Fayum becoming one of the storage reservoirs for the Nile, a project which the English Government now have under consideration.

The author's style is somewhat bald, and lacks polish, but the object of the book is certainly fulfilled. The illustrations, which are taken from photographs by the author, are singularly clear and of no mean beauty, while the various diagrams and maps are all that could be desired.



**MAN AND THE GLACIAL PERIOD.** By Dr. Frederick Wright. *Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner, and Co.* Crown 8vo, pp. xiv, 385. With 111 illustrations and maps. Price 5s.

Professor Wright, one of the most distinguished

of American geologists, is well known to his English brethren in that science by the submission of his views on the antiquity of man to the British Association in 1891. The publishers of the International Scientific Series have been fortunate in securing him to give a popular scientific treatise on man's entire relation to the glacial period in Europe as well as in America. The author is not of the school of Croll and others, who attempt to account by astronomical surmises for the glacial period. He regards Prestwich's calculation that not more than 25,000 years has elapsed since the glacial epoch as probably correct. This will excite much contempt from certain geological schools, both in America and Europe; but the fact is that there is not near enough humility at present among the general run of leading geologists, and they do not take sufficient warning by the fact that one after another of dull, strongly-held theories keep crumbling away before further light. At all events, Professor Wright has produced a most readable book, and the unscientific will find his arguments as well as his facts easy to follow. The illustrations add materially to the value and interest of the book. The chapter entitled "Relics of Man in the Glacial Period" is a remarkably good summary of ascertained facts.

\* \* \*

**THE HOURS OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY,** according to the Sarum Breviary. *Percival and Co.* Pp. 177. Price 2s.

This tasty little volume in its appropriate deep-blue cover will please liturgiologists and those who, from one cause or another, make a study of England's devotional literature. It is a translation from the Sarum Breviary of the Hours of Our Lady (or "Little Office," as it is termed in the modern Roman Breviary), together with a brief commentary from "The Mirror of Our Lady." The *Antiquary* does not enter into matter of theological controversy, but it may be stated that the preface is quite correct, as all will admit, in assigning, with regard to such a devotion, "both its cause and its justification to the early controversies touching the Incarnation of our Lord. The Nestorian attack upon this transcendent mystery in the fifth century is especially remarkable for the weapon it forced the Church to take up in defence of the faith." But the first distinct evidence of a regular office of the Blessed Virgin in daily use does not occur until the ninth century. In this edition the Hours are taken directly from the Sarum Breviary without any alteration. The Psalms, Canticles, and other portions of Holy Scripture are taken from the Prayer-book and Authorized Version of the Church of England. The hymns have mostly been translated afresh, and a fairly successful "attempt has been made to reproduce these short pieces of rugged Latin verse." The short commentary on the Hours, taken from "The Mirror of Our Lady," is of the first half of the fifteenth century, and gives technical as well as devotional reasons as to "how and why God's service is said each day in Seven Hours."

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**BYGONE YORKSHIRE.** Edited by William Andrews, F.R.H.S. *A. Brown and Sons*, Hull. Demy 8vo., pp. 267. Illustrated. Price 7s. 6d.

Yet another of these popular volumes is before us, this time dealing with the great shire of York. The longest and best paper of the volume, covering

38 pages, is one on "Lake-Dwellings in Yorkshire," by Mr. Tindall Wildridge, wherein a good deal of valuable information, chiefly relative to Mr. Boynton's discoveries in Holderness, is set forth, much of it for the first time. Mr. Wildridge tries his hand at drawing a restoration of the West Furze lake-dwelling at Ulrome, which is shortly to be thoroughly excavated by means of a grant from the Society of Antiquaries. We wonder if Mr. Wildridge knows Dr. Keller's drawing of a restored ancient Swiss lake-dwelling on Lake Zurich.

Mr. W. H. Thompson has a short paper on the ancient monolith in the churchyard of Rudston, near Bridlington. It is a huge tapering block of close-grained grit, about twenty-four feet high. With regard to the derivation of the name "Rudstone," about which there have been so many theories, we are glad to note that the writer approves of Rev. E. M. Cole's suggestion that it is derived from the old Norse *prod-steinn*, signifying "famous stone."

"Relics and Remnants" is a readable collection of old odds and ends, brought together by Mr. John Nicholson.

York has a large share of the volume, there being papers on "York Castle," on "The Rampart Walls and Bars of York," on "St. Mary's Abbey, York," and on "The Curious Customs of the Minster." In the last of these there are several odd slips. For instance, the York Canons will be surprised to learn that they elect the Dean. The truth is that the Deanship is a Crown appointment, and the Chapter is as powerless to elect their own Dean as the earth to choose its own sun. The proceedings in York Minster and the action of its chief ministers have often been criticised both in the past and present, but we doubt if in the fiercest anti-heresy days the Dean and Chapter would have enjoyed "the swinging to and fro of the censors in front of the high altar" (p. 198). Perhaps Mr. Benson, the writer, meant "censors." The old story of the Pilgrimage of Grace is once more well told; a short paper on "Ripon Spires" is interesting; and an account of Farneley Hall, near Otley, is another bit of pleasant reading.

Mr. Lamplough gives a chatty paper on "Byland Abbey," but it is not up to date in several particulars. Roger de Mowbray's (the founder) bones have long ago been brought back to the abbey, and there re-interred.

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**HAZELL'S ANNUAL: A Cyclopedic Record of Men and Topics of the Day.** *Hazell, Watson, and Viney.* Pp. 740. Price 3s. 6d.

The eighth annual issue of this work, which has speedily earned a well-merited popularity, is a considerable improvement on any of its predecessors. It is remarkably well up to date; events so recent as the death of Jay Gould, the result of the *Howe* court-martial, and the issues of the recent election petitions, being all recorded. Fully two-thirds of the book are new matter, whilst the remainder has been revised up to November 30. This annual volume really fulfils its claim to be a guide to the progress of the world during 1892, and also with cunning foresight provides much information on topics that are certain to be well to the fore in 1893, such as Chicago World's Fair, State Pensions, Uganda, Home Rule, One Man One Vote, etc. The article on State Pen-

sions is most thorough, and so is that on the Labour movement. The scientific progress of the year receives adequate treatment under different heads.

An interesting review of the archaeology of the year covers several pages. The comments on the work of each society are given in terse, vigorous language, and direct attention is paid to some of the prominent features of the year's work. We are glad to notice the approval given to the removal of the ivy at Kirkstall, and a favourable comment upon our series of articles on local museums. In another matter the lead of the *Antiquary* has been evidently followed in reference to the contract between excursions and work at the British Archaeological Association. Mr. Kerry's able editorship of the Derbyshire Society's Proceedings receives merited commendation, and the various local and county societies are briefly and favourably reviewed.

Noticing such a work as this, the reviewer longs for an adequate sentence or two that have not been worn threadbare and therefore somewhat unreal. This is the best he can do, and it is honestly meant. The library table upon which *Hazell's Annual* for 1893 does not stand is lacking in one of its most essential features. We would willingly give another sixpence for the 1894 volume, if only the proprietors will abstain from stamping somebody's soap in big letters all over one side of the red cloth cover.

There is a curious mistake under Harrow School. The headmaster is given as J. E. C. Weldon, who used to be head of Tonbridge School; the head of Harrow is M. E. Weldon. Another matter that much more nearly concerns us is Mr. Hazell's explanation of appended initials. F.S.A. is said to be "Fellow of the Society of Apothecaries," and afterwards it is added, as a sort of afterthought, "or Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries." This is an absurd blunder. Members of the Society of Apothecaries may, we suppose, be entitled to the letters; but 99 out of a 100 well-instructed people know that F.S.A. implies the coveted and real distinction of being a member of the Society of Antiquaries at Burlington House.



Among BOOKS RECEIVED, the reviews or notices of which have to be held over, are : Corroyer's *Gothic Architecture, Studies of a Recluse, Lancashire and Cheshire Brasses, English Book-Plates, Upton Court, Bygone Kent, Denham Tracts, Industrious Arts of the Anglo-Saxons, and Bygone Nottingham*.

The twentieth part or quarterly issue of *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, edited by Rev. F. W. Weaver and C. H. Mayo, is the best number we have seen of this publication. An eager antiquary would readily give the 5s. required for a yearly volume for the opening note by Mr. Arthur Bulleid, with a most excellent and faithful illustration of the prehistoric boat from the recently-discovered Lake Village at Godney Moor, near Glastonbury. The canoe is 17 feet long, its greatest width 2 feet, and 1 foot deep. There are also valuable notes on Hell as a place-name, on Cocklode, or Cogload, on Dorset Christmas Cards, Cranborne Trade-Tokens, Dancing in the Churches, and a variety of quaint matters, as well as numerous genealogical items.—The third number of *Notts and Derbyshire Notes and Queries* (issued monthly at 6d. by Frank Murray, Derby), edited by Messrs. Briscoe

and Ward, is very good for a monthly number, and promises well for its future success. We are especially glad to see the complete list of field names of the parish of Cubley, compiled from "particulars of sale" at a recent auction.—The thirty-sixth quarterly part of the *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries* (Taylor and Son, 1s. 6d.) contains part 2 of the Althorp Library, Wellingborough Bridge, various genealogical items, and a valuable note on the Chapter House, Peterborough, by Mr. J. T. Irvine.—Part VII. of a new series of *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries* (1s. 6d.), edited by Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore, has a variety of good and novel notes. Among the curiosities is an advertisement of 1798, offering a reward of fifty guineas for the conviction of the person or persons who stole several painted heads from the glass of the east window of the cathedral church of Gloucester.—*Yorkshire County Magazine* (price 5s. per annum) for January, edited by Mr. J. Horsfall Turner, has a good assortment of out-of-the-way information pertaining to the great shire.—*The Queen of Egyptology* is the happy name of a reprint with portrait of a charming In Memoriam notice of Miss Amelia B. Edwards, by Dr. Winslow, from the "American Antiquarian Magazine."—*Verauchniss der Bibliotheken*, by P. E. Richter, royal librarian at Dresden, is the second part of a valuable International Library Directory of the public libraries of all countries, published by G. Hedeler, of Leipsic. This part includes, amongst other countries, the libraries of Belgium, Holland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Servia, Scandinavia, and Mexico.—A reprint of Mr. J. Romilly Allen's good and vigorous article on the great need of a *Museum of Early Art and Architecture in Great Britain*, from "Archæologia Oxoniensis," is likely to be useful.—*Notes on Specimens of Interlacing Ornament at Kirkstall Abbey*, by Mr. J. T. Irvine, with illustrations, is like all that comes from his pen, useful and ably done; it should be studied as a corrective by those who are inclined to fancy that all knot work is Anglo-Saxon.—*The Clan Centers and Clan Habitat of the Effigy Builders*, by Dr. Stephen D. Peet, is an interesting reprint from the transactions of the Wisconsin Academy.

The January number of the *Newbery House Magazine*, which is now well illustrated, has a good article, by Dr. Hayman, on the remarkably interesting and historic church of St. Peter's Montwearmouth.

The *Builder* of December 17 and January 14 have no special interest for antiquaries.—December 31 has a drawing of a particularly charming doorway to the Convento San Pablo, Seville, of the date 1541, by Mr. A. N. Prentice. The same number has an insufficient initialed article, not up to date, on Low Side Windows.—January 7, the jubilee number, the *Builder* completing its fiftieth anniversary, is a marvellously full fourpenny worth. York Minster is the cathedral selected for treatment. There are drawings of the ironwork on the lids of York cope-chest, and a plan of the crypts; whilst the large ink-photo plate of the north-west of the cathedral, by the editor, is the best view yet given in the cathedral series. Among the wealth of illustrations pertaining to this number may also be mentioned a charming drawing of Chester Cathedral and town, by Mr. J. Pennell, and a restoration of the Villa of Hadrian at Tivoli, by Mr. P. J. Esquie.

There are also on our table the current numbers of

*Minerva*, the *American Antiquarian*, the *Celtic Magazine*, the *Western Antiquary*, and the *East Anglian*.



## Correspondence.

### ST. MARY'S, REDCLIFFE.

My attention has been called to a paragraph in your number for December, in which reference is made to some work lately done to the fabric of St. Mary Redcliffe Church. May I be allowed a few words in reply?

In the early days of the restoration of this church, some fifty years ago, the south-east corner of the church was restored with soft Normandy stone from Caen. Fortunately the committee discovered the mistake they were making, and the use of this stone was soon abandoned. This corner has been a source of anxiety for some years, as the stone has been gradually decaying on the external surface where exposed to the air.

Sir Arthur Blomfield, our architect, has, during the past eight years, carefully watched this decay, with a view to seeing whether it could be arrested. To remove the Caen stone entirely would be a serious and difficult task, not without danger to the fabric, especially as there is a tendency in that corner of the church to settlement; it is the only weak point in the building. After due consideration, Sir Arthur decided that it would be well to treat the base of the two weakest buttresses with the space between to the height of four feet from the ground, according to the method referred to, with a view to strengthening them.

Only the modern Caen stone has been so treated, and of each block only the decayed portion has been removed; wherever the stone was sound it was left.

That what we have done is open to criticism, I fully admit; but I do protest, and that emphatically, against the use of the words "dishonest" or "dishonourable" in connection with work done by Sir Arthur Blomfield.

CHARLES E. CORNISH,  
Vicar of Redcliffe.

Redcliffe Vicarage, Bristol, December 16, 1892.

### THE MONUMENT OF JOHN LORD D'ARCY AND MEINILL, SELBY ABBEY CHURCH.

I must correct two errors in the article under this title in the last number. The jupon exhibited the arms of D'Arcy and Meinill quartered, and not impaled, as stated in page 26. Meinill was by a clerical error spelt with an "h," instead of as above.

The Vicar of Selby is aggrieved at the demolition of this monument being made known. Had he not assured me personally in the most emphatic manner in 1890, when I remarked upon the removal, that the greatest care would be taken of all the monuments, I should have regarded his subsequent treatment of this one as an inadvertence.

In 1890, the remaining portions were: the head and trunk of the effigy, the feet and the lion, eight of the niches with angels and shields from the sides and ends,

and the moulded plinth and base, as shown by the sketch on page 28 of this volume.

The parts now wanting are the feet and lion of the effigy, one of the niches with an angel and shield, the whole of the finely-moulded plinth and base.

Will the Vicar of Selby say where this large amount of alabaster is? His letter to the *Selby Times* of April 8, 1892, says, speaking of these portions, "They have been incorporated with the credence table." For fear your readers might think this means that the credence table exhibits ancient workmanship, I may say that it does not. The alabaster has been re-worked to another design, and the credence does not contain a tenth part of the missing material.

Why was this monument taken to pieces and not put up again anywhere? This question the Vicar has not yet answered.

CHARLES C. HODGES.  
Sele House, Hexham, January 14, 1893.

[Several other letters have been received about the grave question of the demolition of this monument, and complaining of the moving of others, and of damage done to them during the recent restoration; but we can only apologise to our correspondents that lack of space prevents our giving them insertion. On the other side, the Vicar of Selby has written to us a most peculiar letter, charged with personalities; but as it does not contain a single argument, nor any traversing of Mr. Hodges's statements, the kindest thing is not to print it. If the Vicar, or anyone else, has any justification to offer for the treatment of the tomb, this statement will, of course, at once be inserted. The whole question will probably be again dealt with on some subsequent occasion.—ED.]

ERRATUM.—On p. 6 of January issue, for "Musgrave" read "Musbury".

BEVERLEY TRIFORIUM.—Letter on this subject from Mr. W. H. St. John Hope held over till March number.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*

*It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.*

*Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.*

*Communications for the Editor should be addressed "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton." All business letters should be addressed to the Publisher, 62, Paternoster Row.*

*Our contributor Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., Christ Church, Oxford, will be grateful for information at any time forwarded to him direct of any Roman finds, and also of reprints or numbers of provincial archaeological journals containing articles on such subjects.*